

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1898. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1991.

## TUESDAY AT NOON

Time of Formal Change of Sovereignty of Hawaii.

### U. S. ADMIRAL AND MINISTER

Extended Conference—Ceremony to Be Made Impressive—Republican Authorities Ready.

If the present plans of Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller obtain, and it is agreeable to the Hawaiian Government, the flag raising will take place at 12 o'clock noon next Tuesday. That much was practically decided in a conference between the Minister and Admiral, lasting six hours, yesterday afternoon. Personally, Minister Sewall desired to have the event on Monday, but Admiral Miller was afraid all the details could not be arranged by that time.

There is no ground for the idea that there is some hitch in proceedings. Minister Sewall states positively that there is none. "The flag could have gone up in an hour after the Philadelphia arrived," said he. "Admiral Miller, however, is very exact in all he does. He realizes the great historic importance of the event and wishes to make it impressive as possible. He desires that every detail of the ceremony, on the side of the United States, as well as Hawaii, shall be carried out in perfect form, and that will be the effort of the Admiral and myself."

There is a rumor among the natives that President McKinley had instructed Minister Sewall not to allow the flag to go up until certain claims of political prisoners of 1895 are paid. Minister Sewall states with respect to this report: "There is not an iota of truth in it. No mention of such a thing has been made. And as I said before, there is absolutely no hitch in proceedings. We are merely taking the necessary time to make the event as grand and impressive as possible."

Minister Sewall will call on the President this morning to ascertain the general arrangement made by the Government for the flag raising. A Cabinet Minister states that the Government is all ready with its program. Tomorrow morning Minister Sewall and Admiral Miller will call together on the President to compare notes and finally determine the day on which the flag will be hoisted. It is known that either Monday or Tuesday will suit the Government.

The immediate or actual official ceremony attending the lowering of the Hawaiian flag and hoisting the Stars and Stripes will be simple. The former will receive a salute of twenty-one guns and be hauled down. When the American flag reaches the top of the staff it also will receive a National salute.

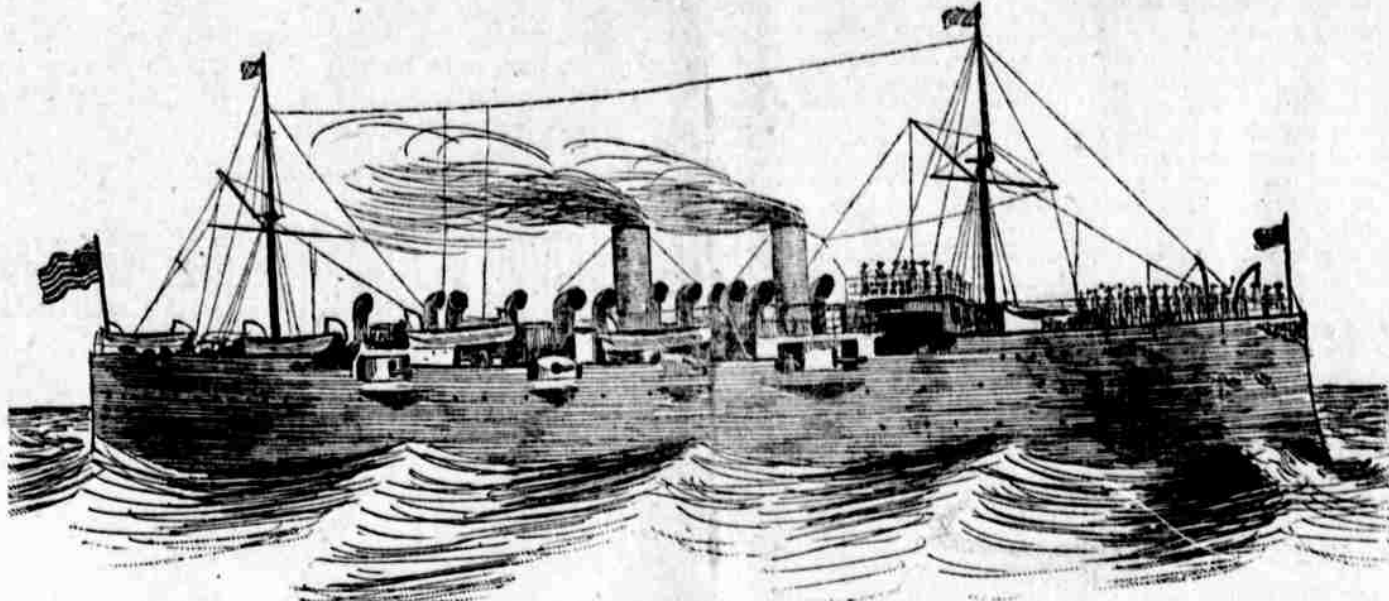
There will likely be a proclamation and it will probably name officers. The local ceremonies will be on a grand scale.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co.'s San Francisco agents send to President Dole, through Admiral Miller, 200 feet of phosphor bronze wire rope for the flag raising and a request that it be used on that occasion. The firm agrees, if such be desired afterward, to cut the rope into small pieces, and to mount the pieces with silver ferns, to be distributed as souvenirs of the occasion. It had been decided to use the rope. The firm making the presentation have built up quite a large trade in the Islands through Messrs. E. O. Hall & Sons.

There are available for flag raising purposes, it is said, the banners that went up in 1893 and that came down again. But the Star Spangled Banner for next week's function is a brand-new 36-foot flag just drawn from naval stores and brought aboard the Philadelphia. One of the same size was hoisted on the center tower of the Executive Building July 4, 1894, but was hauled from the base of the staff. Doubt has been expressed over the proposal to have the halyards for the official raising run from the front steps of the Executive Building, it being feared that the slender pole will not stand the strain. The staff is to be strengthened in any event.

It is more than likely that there will be a flag transfer at the garrison staff directly in front of the military headquarters—the bungalow.

On the evening of flag day there will be a grand ball in the Executive building. Considerable preparation has already been made for this affair. The fire works display will be made from in the neighborhood of the Executive Building and will be something out of the ordinary, as heavy purchases have been made.



U. S. F. S. PHILADELPHIA: MORE WELCOME THAN EVER.

## A WATER PLANT

The Bold Private Enterprise of a Local Firm.

Two Artesian Wells and a Pumping Plant—Long Line of Conduit—Wide Supply Radius.

Gear, Lansing & Co. are to install and maintain a large water works plant on their new property, called Diamond Head Addition. The firm has bargained for a Worthington pump with capacity 4,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours and for two twelve inch artesian wells. At the Beretania street pumping station of the Government there are two ten-inch wells. From the Gear, Lansing & Co. wells to the reservoir there will be laid 8,000 feet of 16-inch conduit. The water mains proper will be 4-inch and will extend from the Waiialea road, along the Kapuhulu road and reach the Kapiolani park and other additions and some old settled districts.

This is, outside of shipping or sugar production about the largest private enterprise ever undertaken in the Islands. Gear, Lansing & Co., go into it primarily in the interest of their recent purchase of 400 acres of land from Paul Isenberg. This tract has the Waiialea road on one side and the Kapuhulu road on another and is being subdivided into lots. The platted holding will soon be on the market.

McCandless Brothers will drive the wells for Gear, Lansing & Co. The pump will be placed by Engineer Johnson, who happened to be here on other business. He is the man who designed the Worthington pump and he has been placing it in choice spots all over the world. The reservoir site selected has been approved by such experts as Andrew Brown, superintendent of water works for the Government and the McCandless Brothers. It is the intention to have a large basin of masonry and it will be on such an elevation that gravity pressure will be used to the utmost advantage.

Such a water system as this big project contemplates will do just what is to be required of it—supply a city. The soil in the Diamond Head addition is fertile, and green lawns and shade trees will be assured. Big advantage will accrue to the owners of property in the Kapuhulu and Kapiolani park tracts. To get water from the Government these people might be compelled to wait for quite a long time. It was the prospect of delay in the use of a loan act appropriation that started Gear, Lansing & Co., investigating the water supply question and it is evident that they found out it would be a pretty good plan in a business way.

### LIKE A DANCING BEAR.

Honolulu Ostrich Will Be Led About Japan With a String.

There was one package of freight aboard the steamer Kee Lung Maru which sailed away for Japan Wednesday morning, that attracted considerable attention from the passengers. It was a live package, a big brown ostrich, cased up in a crate with only its head visible. The crate was made of common, rough boards, and was open at the top, where, on the inside, there was heavy padding to prevent the bird from chafing its neck. The crate was securely lashed to the side of the boat to keep it from sliding about the deck when the Kee Lung rolls. There is a good chance that the ship will roll before Japan is reached. She went back empty, with only her coal for ballast, and there will be each day less of that. When the pilot boat left her outside, with each big



ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.

wave the rim of the propeller blades came above the surface.

The ostrich is from the old Trouseau farm flock. Lately it has been domiciled on Kaula. During transportation to the Kee Lung Maru the padding around the box evidently wore away, for the neck of the bird was badly cut in one place and it looked as if it had swallowed a piece of glass edgewise, which had somehow stuck through.

The bird was the property of one of the Japanese passengers aboard ship. It is his intention to lead it around Japan by a string tied to one of its legs. The man has an eye for business. He has heard of the immense popularity of the dancing bear and is confident that his bird will attract great attention in the small villages of Japan and that many a man will be dropped into his pouch.

### SEVERAL THOUSAND OBSERVATIONS MADE.

Capt. Hepworth's Paper On Points of 64 Passages.

Captain Campbell Hepworth, of the R. M. S. Aorangi, read a paper on "Current Observations on the Canadian-Australian Route," before the Royal Society of New South Wales, at Sydney, July 5. The paper purposed to show by observation of ocean currents made during sixty-four passages between Australia and British Columbia in the liners Aorangi, Warrimoo, and Mowera, the general set and strengths of the currents which are experienced, according to the season of the year, by vessels making the passage between these two colonies.

The paper was illustrated by 12 charts, one for each month of the year, on which was delineated each current observation recorded, amounting to several thousand observations. It was shown that safe and successful navigation depended largely on a knowledge of the movements of the sea surface drifts and the path of the main ocean streams, and it was with the object of adding to such scanty information upon the subject as has been obtainable hitherto that the author compiled this paper.

In a far more comprehensive form the Hydrographical Office purposes to publish Current Charts of the Pacific Ocean, and, to quote Captain Hepworth's words, "then these records of ocean current with which I have been dealing, the study of which has appeared to me somewhat like the perusal of stray fragments of a torn-up document, will have complete texture, and it will be known whether the theories adopted by me in their interpretation be correct or otherwise, but in the meantime it is hoped they

will be of some value to the navigators of the Pacific." The author was warmly complimented on the information he had placed in such an interesting form.

### RECEPTION.

Levee Held By Liliuokalani at Washington Place.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani tendered a formal reception at Washington Place from 9 to 11 yesterday morning to her old friends of Honolulu. The National band played on the lawn. Liliuokalani was assisted in the reception by Princess Kaiulani, Queen Dowager Kapiolani, Mrs. J. O. Carter, Miss Carter and Mrs. Joseph Heleluhe. In the party were also Prince David Kawananakoa, Prince Kalaniana'ole, John Richardson, Joseph Heleluhe and James K. Kaui.

During the hours mentioned there was a constant stream of native humanity into the reception hall, which was the main parlor. A number of whites called during the forenoon. The ex-Queen received all cordially and in a dignified manner. After the reception she addressed a few words to her guests from the upper veranda of the building.

A big luau was served to the members of the Patriotic Societies in the afternoon. Guests wore society badges. The National band again played on the lawn and an informal reception was held by the ex-Queen.

### TO BE A DECISION.

Jurisdiction Question Goes to Supreme Court.

In the Circuit Court yesterday morning the question of the jurisdiction of the court again came up. It was in the case of W. D. Hamilton, charged with murder in the first degree, George A. Davis and Joseph J. M. Davidson, counsel for defendant, made the following points: That there was no crime committed in United States territory by the prisoner; that it is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States for a circuit judge to find a true bill for crime against a prisoner; that the Republic of Hawaii and the Attorney General of Hawaii, in whose names the indictment is presented, no longer exist; all the proceedings in the case are void for want of jurisdiction. Justice Stanley overruled the objections, whereupon a writ of habeas corpus was asked for and was granted by the Chief Justice. It is returnable before the Supreme Court on Saturday morning.

Keska Nawai, the man committed in the lower court for manslaughter in the first degree, was found not guilty and discharged. This man was accused of causing the death of his own mother. The old woman suffered with heart disease and was supposed to have died after rough handling by the son.

### GOVERNORSHIP "RACE."

(S. F. Bulletin, July 27.) Harold M. Sewall, according to advices from Honolulu, will be the next Governor of Hawaii. President Dole will draw out of the race.

## A LITTLE WOMAN

She Is Chinese and Charged With Murder.

An Extraordinary and Embarrassing Case—Plea In Court—Two Children of a Widow.

The little Chinese woman who is charged with accomplishing the death of her two children and who herself attempted suicide, was arraigned in Circuit Court before Judge Stanley yesterday. The interpreter very gravely read to her the long indictment, making terms plain as he could. She gave attentive ear and in a low, almost inaudible response entered a plea of "not guilty."

A strange case, this, and one that puzzles and embarrasses the authorities. Deputy Attorney General Dole was nervous perceptibly and Judge Stanley had not his usual calm poise while the Chinese woman was at bar. She was nicely, cleanly, neatly dressed like a lady of her race. The feet are not the small, cramped feet of the aristocrat, but in bearing the woman is refined and shrinks from the publicity into which she is forced. She is pale. Her face is one of intelligence. She is thoughtful, for did she not consider many months on the transaction that became a tragedy? The story has been told. It would be more than startling were the people not Chinese.

The husband of the woman died several years ago. The widow and two children became of the household of a relative. The relative became poor. Business was bad with him. The woman felt that she and the children were too much of a burden for the kind friend who so willingly shared his all with them. The children were old enough to be told and they practically understood. They agreed that it was best to die and go to their father's presence and cease as a burden here. One of the children went on the errand to buy opium. The drug was made a drink in a saucer, and partaken of by all. The children died, the woman recovered. She does not comprehend that she has been criminal. Her people do not expect her to understand it. The machinery of the law moves. What becomes of the little woman? She sent two souls to eternity because she was sure it was for the best. Society and civilization, through their statutes, must adjust this extraordinary case.

### IDEA OF "TIMES."

Great London Paper Favors Wide American Control.

LONDON, July 27.—The London morning papers agree that it will be impossible for Spain to pay indemnity, and that it is impossible that the United States will demand money compensation. They all concede that the Spanish flag has gone forever from Cuba and Porto Rico.

The question of the future of the Philippine Islands is universally admitted as presenting grave difficulties, owing to the impossibility of granting independence. The general opinion is that the United States will retain a coaling station and have a reversion in the Islands. LONDON, July 27.—The Times, in an editorial this morning applauding Spain for accepting the inevitable, advises her to "face the facts of the political situation with the same frank courage which secured the respect of the Americans on the battle field." Discussing the probable terms of peace, the Times says: "The United States will probably take Porto Rico in lieu of a money indemnity, and it would be best for the world at large if America boldly undertook the burden of giving Cuba and the Philippines a strong, honest government through American officials. If Spain is permitted to resume sovereignty over the Philippines, she will have to engage in a war of conquest, which might be attended with serious consequences to American and other international interests in the Pacific."

MADRID, July 23.—The floating debt of Spain has increased by 78,186,500 pesetas compared with the year 1897.

## FOR PEACE SPAIN SUES

French Ambassador Interviews President McKinley.

AMERICA TO MAKE THE TERMS

Conjecture On Conditions—No Cessation In Action On Part of the United States. Spain's Weakness.

### APPEAL FOR PEACE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following official statement was given out today: "The French Ambassador, in behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President today at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

NEW YORK, July 26.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The Spanish Government, through the French Ambassador, made a formal proposal for ending the war and arranging peace to the United States today. Camion called personally on the President and Secretary of State at the White House this afternoon, exercising the prerogative of an Ambassador in that respect, and presented a note, authorized by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, embodying the initial overtures of the Government at Madrid.

Although the proposition came in the nature of a surprise, the President and his advisers have been aware since yesterday that something of the sort might be expected. They are not surprised, however, at the character of the Spanish proposal. It comes from the Madrid Ministry as an entering wedge to the conclusion of peace. The note handed to President by Camion does not propose any definite terms, but merely asks the United States for a statement of terms on which it will be willing to cease hostilities and arrange a peaceable settlement. These overtures render Spain liable to the suspicion of trying to force the hand of the United States in regard to its policy concerning the disposition of the Philippines, about which many powers have been vainly inquiring.

After the interview had closed it was said at the French Embassy that the note of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs suggested no basis of restoring the status ante bellum; that all Spain could do was to indicate her desire to know what the United States would propose. It was to be hoped that the Administration would be generous in terms. The cessation of hostilities would naturally be one of the first things looked for, and the negotiations, if the present situation should develop them, would probably be carried on at Paris between the United States and Spanish Ambassadors.

A Cabinet officer said tonight that the presentation of the note would have no effect on the vigorous policy which the United States is pursuing. It is significant that this statement was made after Alcega and Long had in conference with the President immediately following the visit of the French Ambassador. Apparently the Porto Rican campaign is not to be interfered with, and Alcega will continue to San Juan. It is understood that the President will not gratify Europe's curiosity regarding his Philippine policy until he sees proper to do so, nor will he create any attempt to force him to disclose his plans on the basis of the present note from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### CONJECTURE ON TERMS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Naturally, the plea of Spain to open peace negotiations opens up a wide conjecture as to what the terms of peace will be. Thus far there is no official warrant for saying what terms Spain will propose or what terms the United States will offer or accept. So far as this country is concerned, the general impression is that the complete Spanish evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico will be insisted upon as a sine qua non. There is not the same certainty as to the Philippines, Ladrones and Carolines, although the belief is growing that the terms of the United States will include coaling stations in these groups.

On the part of Spain, it is believed that she now has reached such a realization of her misfortune that she will readily consent to terms for the evacuation of Cuba and probably Porto Rico. The Spanish desire is apparently very strong for the retention of the Philippines, although there is little doubt that coaling stations there and at other points would be considered. The matter of a heavy war indemnity against Spain in her present helpless condition.

A diplomat intimately acquainted with Spanish-American affairs said today that peace negotiations were entered into at the request, or rather the demand, of the powers, and that as soon as they were actually begun those countries interested would send their war ships to the different ports of Spain to protect her against her own people.

### INDIATORY.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Secretary Long arrived at the White House yesterday after the French Ambassador had departed and had a talk with the President, during which the Spanish proposal was gone over briefly. Mr. Long said afterward that it was an initial move, but in reply to inquiries as to whether it was likely to bring a speedy cessation of hostilities, he expressed some doubt, saying that no decision on the points involved had been reached thus far.

### PLAN OF POWERS.

LONDON, July 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The result of protracted negotiations initiated by Germany is that the powers have arrived at a formal agreement to oppose American annexation of the Philippines, which must remain Spanish.

### OFFICIAL FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.—The following official note was issued today: "At the request of the Spanish Government the French Ambassador at Washington has been authorized by the French Government to present a note from the Cabinet at Madrid to the President of the United States. It is in the name of Spain that M. Cambon, who is charged to watch Spanish interests in the United States, made this communication to President McKinley at the White House yesterday afternoon in the presence of Secretary Day."

The Government of France has also notified all the French embassies of the fact that Spain has made proposals through M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, for peace with the United States.



## A FLEET MOVING

Pair of the Transports Steam On  
for Manila Bay.

## PENNSYLVANIA AND THE RIO

They Will Lead the Squadron—The  
Others—Gen. Otis Speaks of Phil-  
adelphia and St. Paul.

(P. C. Advertiser, August 3.)

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Rio de Janeiro pulled out from the Oceanic wharf to the stream. Her place was taken by the Puebla, from Brewer's wharf. That vessel will take on about 150 tons more coal. When the Rio left the dock the men on board were showered with oranges and pineapples. Speaker Kaulukou, of the House, led the onslaught. After the Gaelic sailed last night the Pennsylvania came from the stream to the Pacific Mail wharf to take a supply of water.

The volunteers on the Pennsylvania loaded the vessel with private stocks of provisions on Monday afternoon. Among the items was about 3,000 pounds of choice, round steak, which will go on ice. There were fruits of all kinds in abundance, cakes, jam, jellies, eggs, cheese and canned goods galore. These articles the boys expect to enjoy on the dreary last half of the voyage.

There were nearly 1,400 men on the Pennsylvania, which is the smallest and slowest vessel in the fleet. Seventy-five were yesterday transferred to the Rio de Janeiro which evens up matters better and somewhat relieves congestion on the Pennsylvania.

At 4:30 this morning boats went out to the Rio and Pennsylvania, and at 5 o'clock those vessels are getting under way. They carry Montana, South Dakota and California troops. All the officers of these contingents were in town last night. A part of them were at the Officers' Club, though many visited the band concert, the hotels and had a final look at the town. The Rio and Pennsylvania will keep together on the voyage. This means that the former will hold back, the latter being a slow vessel. At 5 o'clock tomorrow morning the Peru and Puebla will probably leave. It is expected that these vessels will overhaul the first two in a week.

Major General Otis expects the Philadelphia today and the transport St. Paul tomorrow. He states that the St. Paul will make the islands in six days after leaving San Francisco. Her instructions are to use full steam in order to catch up with the flotilla here. If General Otis learns by the Philadelphia that the St. Paul was to have sailed on time, he will wait a few hours to communicate his instructions to her commander. If there has been a delay the General will leave his orders and sail on schedule.

From Honolulu to some point in the Pacific, known here only to the two Generals in charge, the expedition will proceed without a convoy. At the point indicated the transports will be met by one or more of Admiral Dewey's ships and escorted to Manila. There is rumor among the men that the expedition will proceed to Ponape in the Carolines and there pick up the Monterey and Brutus, leaving a garrison of regulars. This report, naturally enough, lacks official confirmation.

When asked last night about a rumor that this expedition will stop at the Carolines to leave an American garrison, Major General Otis smiled and replied: "Why, you see, the Carolines are not on the direct route to Manila, and we would lose time by calling there." And that was all he would say. General Otis stated, with respect to the long stay here, that the original plans were to remain at Honolulu until August 1, when the belated vessels would have time to connect with the fleet. The unexpected additional delay of the St. Paul caused a little longer wait.

All of the measles patients on Quarantine Island, twenty-one in number, will be taken aboard the Puebla today. They will be comfortably quartered to avoid danger of pneumonia. Two, and perhaps four, patients from the Ired Cross and Queen's hospitals, will also be taken aboard the transports. Nineteen will be left here. Some of them will probably be well enough to go on the St. Paul.

Several serenade parties were out in boats last night entertaining the boys in the transports. The band off the Rio was in one of the big surf boats belonging to the Inter Island Company and was towed about by one of the Mohean's boats, giving excellent music all over the harbor.

## GIVEN A FLAG.

Fine Banner Presented to Mr.  
Girvin By Chinese.

Last evening a committee from the Chinese merchants of Honolulu called on Mr. J. W. Girvin, secretary of the Chinese Bureau, at his home on School street and presented him with a United States flag. Mr. Wong Chow made the presentation speech, saying in part: "Mr. Girvin, the following Chinese merchants of the city of Honolulu have deputed myself and Mr. Chun Ming to wait on you and present you with this twenty-foot flag of the United States as a token of their respect for your fair dealing with the Chinese of the Islands during your incumbency of the office of Secretary of the Chinese Bureau. We know you will appreciate it not only for its emblematic value, but as a token of our esteem for your business-like methods of dealing with our people."

Accompanying the flag was a card containing the names of the donors, who will be recognized as the leading Chinese merchants and firms of the city.

Chun Ming, Wong Leong, Wong Chai, Wong Wa Foy, T. Kat Poo, Lee Chu, Chu

Gen. Wing Mow Chan, Lam Kam Chin, C. Ding Sing, Yee Chin, Wong Tow, C. Ah Sun, C. Chock Chee, Lam Tai and Lee Lee.

## HARRY BODE.

Honolulu Lad Who Has Been in  
Many Lands.

Harry Bode, the young musician of Company G, Montana Volunteers, has seen a good deal of life for a boy of his age, and, of course, he has been in some narrow places. He was on the Maine, for one thing, and left her just before she sailed for Havana. Once he was in jail for 30 days for refusing to leave a taxi freight train upon which he had taken passage. He was in Skaguay, Alaska, only a short time ago and saw a good deal of the gold excitement. His enlistment for Manila was not a surprise to any of his friends.

Bode was born in these islands. Being cut adrift in the world when a mere boy he was taken up, raised and educated by H. Klemme. Once when 14 years of age he was given a switching for a serious breach of parental discipline. He ran away immediately and was gone three years. During this time he wandered over most of the world.

When last in Honolulu he worked on the dredger and was bell boy at the Hawaiian hotel. One day he was gone, no one knew where or how. His face was recognized a few months later in a group picture of a U. S. S. Maine crew. For a long time after the terrible disaster in Havana harbor, Bode was supposed to have gone down with the ship. News of him in Alaska, however, dispelled this fear of his friends.

## MANDARIN DUCK.

Pair of Mounted Birds That Inter-  
est the Chinese.

Tom V. King is using at the Pacific Cycle Company store for window ornamentation a pair of Mandarin ducks, mounted. The drake is most beautifully feathered with proud wings and body feather colors of many tints. The duck is in modest and somber dress. The mounts are the property of Toma, the Japanese policeman attached to the staff of Marshal Brown. A good deal of attention has been given the birds by local sportsmen and others, but there had been no special rush to view them till the Chinese heard of the exhibit a couple of days ago. An intelligent Chinese talks most interestingly of the ducks. He says they never flock, but travel always in pairs, that two eggs are laid and another couple thus mated. In China the Mandarin duck is practically held in veneration. It is supposed for one thing to have the very greatest virtue as a mender of family jars. This Honolulu Pake said that when a married couple had a big row in China a meal of a pair of Mandarin duck was prepared for them. Peace was certain to be restored after this.

## ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

If the Engineer Lounsbury Had Taken  
the Wrong Switch This Incident  
Would Have Ended Differently.

The traveling public who have never been in a railroad accident fail to appreciate the responsibilities of an engineer. For years he may travel the road without an accident, then some little act of carelessness, a mistaken interpretation of an order, a wrong switch and the lives of hundreds are in danger. Prompt action and good judgment are the essentials of a good engineer. It is these qualities that have enabled Engineer A. G. Lounsbury, of 19 Blaine street, of Hornetville, N. Y., to take the right track, and the following incident in his life will show how easy it would have been to mistake the signal displayed.

Mr. Lounsbury says: "I should like to give weight enough to my words to induce every sufferer from kidney trouble to give this valuable remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, a trial. The reason for my faith is this: About a year ago, having work about my place that I was anxious to finish, I continued at it, although a drizzling rain set in. By the time I had completed the job I was taken with severe pains in my back. Having heard some brother railroaders speak very highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, my wife purchased a box at a nearby drug store. I took them as directed. I was much helped from the first, and a few doses relieved me from all suffering. I had had trouble from this source before and had used various remedies, but none gave me relief so quickly and thoroughly as these pills. The trouble I had experienced in getting out of bed and straightening up after bending over is also gone. I have taken several boxes of the remedy in all and I feel that I have been benefitted in every way."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by dealers in medicine at 50c per box, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price by Holtzner Drug Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu. Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

## SPAIN IS DONE

Senator Morgan Says That Her  
Power Is Broken.

He Declares Surrender Should Be Complete.  
Political Prisoners—Indemnity.  
Senator Foraker.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, senior Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, regards the peace proposition as a sign of submission by Spain. "The power of Spain is broken," said he tonight, "and it is plain that there is nothing to stop us now, short of the Spanish border."

Concerning the terms of peace, Senator Morgan has clearly defined ideas. "My first proposition," he explained, "would be the complete surrender by Spain of all territory over which the flag floats. This would include Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Carolines and the Ladrones. I would make this surrender the subject of a separate and exclusive treaty. I would demand of Spain a surrender unconditional in every particular, and without any reference to what we may wish to do with the territory hereafter. I would not allow any 'ifs' or 'ands' about it. This treaty should be on such terms that the United States can be free to act without any conditions, and it should be the first proposition on which to base peace."

"I would also demand as one of the first conditions of peace," added Senator Morgan, "the opening of all doors to all prisoners confined for political offenses. I would extend this proposition so as to include all political prisoners from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It should free all who have been imprisoned because of participation in the insurrection."

"After this treaty covering the surrender of dominions and release of political prisoners has been concluded," he continued, "I would take up the matter of indemnity. This covers several topics, some of which I do not care to discuss at this time. Personally, I should want to consider the matter of a coaling station in the Canary Islands, off the coast of Africa."

"I would require," added Senator Morgan, "guarantee from Spain that she will assume all responsibility for any debts that might prove a lien upon Cuba upon the surrender of the Philippines, for that matter."

Senator Foraker said: "I do not think we should give up any territory of which we have taken possession. We should retain Porto Rico and the Philippines and give to Cuba an independent government, and maintain such relations with the people as would ultimately bring about the annexation of the island to the United States by the desire of the people themselves, as in the case of Hawaii. The independence of the people of Cuba is due to them for the splendid fight they have made for three years against Spain. They have made their independence possible."

Senator Foraker said he did not see how it was possible to turn the Philippine islands back to Spain.

## IDEA OF "TIMES."

Great London Paper Favors Wide  
American Control.

LONDON, July 27.—The London morning papers agree that it will be impossible for Spain to pay indemnity, and that it is impossible that the United States will demand money compensation. They all concede that the Spanish flag has gone forever from Cuba and Porto Rico. The question of the future of the Philippine Islands is universally admitted as presenting grave difficulties, owing to the impossibility of granting independence. The general opinion is that the United States will retain a coaling station and have a reversion in the islands.

LONDON, July 27.—In an editorial this morning applauding Spain for accepting the inevitable, advises her to "face the facts of the political situation with the same frankness which secured the respect of the Americans on the battle field." Discussing the probable terms of peace, the Times says: "The United States will probably take Porto Rico in lieu of a money indemnity, and it would be best for the world at large if America boldly undertook the burden of giving Cuba and the Philippines a strong, honest government through American officials. If Spain is permitted to re-assume sovereignty over the Philippines, she will be engaged in a war of conquest which might be attended with serious consequences to American and other international interests in the Pacific."

## KENILWORTH FIRE.

Talk of Meeting—Surmise Regarding  
Capt. Baker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Brief news was received yesterday about the fire on the American ship Kenilworth, which was compelled to put into Valparaiso. A telegram was received yesterday from that port which stated: "Ship Kenilworth arrived. Cargo been on fire. Survey recommended. Part of cargo to be discharged." As sugar is not considered to be an inflammable substance the cause of the fire has been laid to the action of some of the rougher men of the crew, which is said to have been a tough one, and if the captain, mate and cabin boy were reported dead an interpretation has been placed on the reports that a mutiny occurred. However well founded this may be, it is but a surmise and there is no evidence to carry out the idea. An explanation is offered that the men were apoplexiated in trying to put out the fire. Evidently the fire was not as bad as at first reported and if mutiny occurred it is believed word of it would have been telegraphed.

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Sixty-five Head of  
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from four to seven  
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These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage. All orders promptly filled.

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We hear the expression used constantly. So much so that in nine cases out of ten it really has no significance in connection with facts.

A bargain in shoes represents standard value, at the right price and at the right time.

The cheapest is not always the best neither is the best always the cheapest. Buy a good article and you will get satisfactory wear out of it in the long run. Buy a cheap article and it will keep you on the jump continually to duplicate, then you might buy shoes on this basis every week in the year and never get your money's worth. Turn over a new leaf and buy an honest shoe at an honest price. This is the kind of values we offer you.

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OF DIFFERENT SIZES.



STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

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STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

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1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Ringworms or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 10s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



## A NAVAL FIGURE

### Notable Officer Chosen to Raise Old Glory.

Nearly Half a Century in the Service of His Country—Has Been Active and Alert Always.

Rear Admiral Miller, the ranking officer in the navy, on whom the honor of hoisting the American flag over Hawaii falls, has had a long and honorable and eventful career in the navy, extending over a period of forty-seven years. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1836. Receiving a high school education, he was appointed to the Naval Academy as acting midshipman October 1, 1851, graduating in June, 1854, and standing No. 3 in his class and first in mathematics. For the next two years or more young Miller served on board the flagship Independence in the Pacific squadron. It was forty-three years ago that he came around the Horn to San Francisco on the Independence, which since 1856 has been doing duty as a receiving ship and has been for many years located at Mare Island Navy Yard.

After this cruise Miller was ordered to duty at the Naval Academy in the department of ethics and English studies. From November, 1858, to September, 1860, he served on the Preble, being in the Paraguay expedition and in the home squadron, assisting in the capture of the steamers General Miramon and Marquis de la Habana off Vera Cruz, Mexico, on March 6, 1860. Returning to the Naval Academy at the end of this cruise he remained there as an instructor until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he was ordered to the brig Perry, then fitting out in New York. This vessel was employed in blockade duty, and on June 3, 1861, captured off Charleston the privateer Savannah, which sailed under the first letter of marque issued by the Southern Confederacy. In November, 1861, Miller was transferred to the steamer Cambridge as executive officer, and was in the action in which the Cumberland and the Congress were destroyed by the Merrimac March 12, 1862. In May he was transferred to the training ship John Adams, and in August at his own application for active service he was assigned to the monitor Passaic, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander. While attached to the Passaic he participated in the naval attack on Fort McAllister, in March, 1863, and in the attack on Fort Sumter in April. In June he was assigned to duty with Admiral Gregory, superintending the construction of ironclads at New York, and in September he was sent on the ironclad Sangamon to assist in blockading Charleston.

Lieutenant Miller was given his first active war command, the monitor Nahant, in April, 1864, and the next month took part with that ship in an attack on Fort Sumter. Later, while on the monitor Monadnock, he was engaged in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865. After the war he was successively head of the Departments of Seamanship and English Studies, until in September, 1867, he was ordered to the steamer Powhatan in the South Pacific squadron and served on that vessel in the Pacific and Gulf of Mexico until January, 1870, when he was promoted to commander. After a short stay at the New York navy yard Commander Miller was ordered as chief of staff to the South Pacific station, serving in that capacity until December, 1872, and also for a considerable period as commander of the Ossipee.

In November, 1873, after a short service as executive officer of the naval station at New London and as assistant hydrographer in Washington, Miller was ordered to the command of the Ajax, which was sent to Key West in anticipation of trouble with Spain. After the threatened trouble had passed, he was again ordered to the hydrographic office, and in August, 1876, was given the command of the United States steamer Tuscarora and ordered to run a line of deep sea soundings from the Hawaiian Islands to the Fijis and Australia. Miller then served on shore duty as assistant to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, as inspector of the lighthouse district comprising lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior and on special duty at the Navy Department.

His promotion to captain came in 1881, and since that time he has commanded the receiving ships Wabash and Vermont, the flagship Tennessee of the North Atlantic squadron, the flagship Chicago of the squadron of evolution, and as captain of the New York navy yard and member of the Jeanette court of inquiry.

After his promotion to commodore, Miller was given the command of the Boston navy yard, and on his promotion to the grade of rear admiral in March, 1897, on the retirement of Ad-

miral Walker, he was ordered to England as the naval representative of the United States, hoisting his flag on the armored cruiser Brooklyn. Rear Admiral Miller was present in London at the Queen's Jubilee as naval representative, and with his flagship was at the naval review at Spithead.

Upon completion of this duty he was given command of the Pacific squadron, assuming command at Honolulu, August 14, 1897, relieving Admiral Beardslee. He remained at Honolulu until last May. During this period he was constantly expecting the annexation of the Islands, and the consequent unfurling of the national colors at Honolulu as the signal of the union. The errand upon which he now attends, is, therefore, no surprise to him.

Rear Admiral Miller, since his return to the United States, has, in addition to his other duties as commander in chief of the Pacific squadron, been placed in charge of the naval defenses of the coast and of the auxiliary naval force. By the retirement of Rear Admiral Kirkland on July 4 Miller is now the senior admiral of the navy on the active list.

## OLD TROOP SHIP

### Capt. "Ben" Whitney's Recollections of Transports.

'Twas Many Years Ago—Not a Great Deal of Attention for the Old Time Boys—No Pie.

Cap'n Ben, the pilots watchman, was listening to the strains of the Pennsylvania's band the other evening. The sun had just sunk from sight around Barber's point and carriages were going to and from the Mail wharf where the big transport was moored. It was then that he told of the quiet way, in which the men of the North left for the battle fields of Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec and Vera Cruz during the Mexican war of the later '40s.

There were no women around the old ship on which he was stationed as she swung at anchor off Governor's Island in New York harbor. They shed their tears at home in those days. There might have been buttons with "Remember the Alamo" on them, but Cap'n Ben didn't think there was. Fair hands brought no pie to the hungry boys. There were no snap shots by kodak fiends to send to home and mother. Somehow or other, the lads got along without these things. Eighteen days on salt pork and cabbage is rather a long stretch but that was all the food of the troopship of '47 that had Cap'n Ben and his comrades all the way to Vera Cruz. Then there was a long march over the burning sands to the City of Mexico. There had been no stopping off place for the seafaring boys to find sympathizing friends and send word back to New England that they had eaten no other pie for many weeks. Salt pork and sauer kraut with coffee, morning, noon and night. Cap'n Ben got sauer kraut logged and can't look at a head of cabbage without becoming nauseated now a days.

The return by the old side-wheeler Massachusetts, which broke the record of those days by making the trip in 13 days was more pleasant. Upon the arrival of the victorious army after their two years' campaign in Mexico a good deal of fuss was made over the soldiers in New York and Boston. "But not a pie, nothin'," said grizzled Cap'n Ben, "compared to what these youngsters are gettin'. Somehow we didn't feel so rich in those days and the main thing was to get back to the farm, get the crop in and go out fishin' for all us Maine men were more or less sea farin'."

Later on, when misfortunes came, and Cap'n Ben reminded Uncle Sam through the pension office of his service in the war of '48, reward came promptly, and comes every three months still, in the small amount allotted to pensioners of the Mexican war. Once, some ferret, in the pension office in Washington thought he had picked a flaw in Cap'n Ben's record and wrote on saying he wanted affidavits of birth and other things that for sixty years he had long quit worrying about. But plenty of letters went from Honolulu to Washington, showing that Cap'n Ben had not only been a soldier of the Mexican war but master of an American ship as well and never again has he been questioned by the pension office.

#### Inspector Peterson.

Dr. Chas. A. Peterson, who for some time has been business manager of the Evening Bulletin, has been commissioned Immigration Inspector and will devote all of his time to the duties of the office. This assignment involves considerable traveling in the group. Dr. Peterson is well known here and is esteemed for many good qualities. He has been successful both as a local practitioner and as a government physician and brings to the new position experience of the right sort. The succession to Dr. Peterson on the Bulletin has not yet been decided upon.

#### HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY cash for used Hawaiian stamps, as follows:

	Per Hun.
1 and 2 cent, current issue.....	40
5 cent, current issue.....	1.00
10 cent, current issue.....	2.50
12 cent, current issue.....	5.00
25 cent, current issue.....	10.00

Address WILLIAM SAVIDGE, P. O. Box 193, Honolulu, H. I.

## A STRONG REQUEST

### Tram Company's Address to a Minister.

Recites That It Holds Many Privileges—Reference to Various Acts—Vested—Rights.

Below is the text of the Tram Company to the Government, re double tracks and electric power. As was remarked yesterday, the issues raised will be referred to the Supreme Court. As the new Transit Company is interested, though it is to use compressed air for power there will be a number of attorneys for the Minister of Interior.

Honolulu, H. I., July 29, 1898.  
To the Honorable J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.

Sir:—The undersigned, the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, respectfully represents, that by the provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Session Laws of 1886, it was granted the right of laying a double track upon certain streets in Honolulu therein named.

That by the provisions of Chapter LXXIV, Session Laws of 1890, it was granted permission to use electric traction for the moving of its cars.

That by the provisions of Chapter CVII of the Session Laws of 1892, the latter permission was confirmed.

That by further provision of the Act last named the undersigned was empowered to contract with the Hawaiian Electric Company, Limited, to furnish it with electric power for use on any of its tracks, whether the same are within the District of such Hawaiian Electric Company, Limited, or not, and the undersigned now contemplates making such a contract.

That by Act XXIV of the Session Laws of 1895 it was attempted to de-

prive your petitioner of the right to use and exercise the powers granted by the Act of 1890 aforesaid; which last named Act the undersigned claims is inoperative, inasmuch as it purports to abrogate a right which had become vested.

That the undersigned being desirous of exercising the right of doubling its track on certain of the streets named in Chapter XVIII of the Laws of 1886, and now occupied by it, to wit, on Bereania Street and on King Street and on the Waikiki Road, and the right of operating its line by electricity, granted to it as above set forth, desires to bring the matter to the attention of the Executive Council and to obtain the approval of the Executive Council of the proposed action in order that possible misunderstandings may be avoided, and that the proposed improvement of the street system of the Company may be carried out in accordance with the views of the Executive Council.

To that end and without waiving any right or claim of right now pertaining to it, and without prejudice to any power now vested in it by law, the undersigned respectfully requests the sanction of the Government to the proposed construction of double tracks and to the use of electric traction by the overhead trolley system upon the streets now used by it.

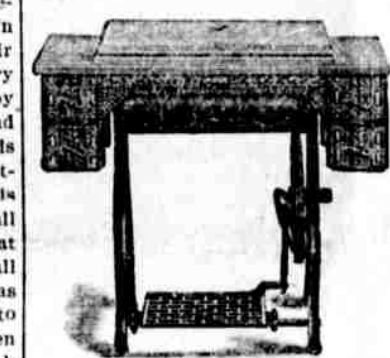
Respectfully submitted,  
HAWAIIAN TRAMWAYS CO., Ltd.  
By its attorneys: Paul Neumann, F. M. Hatch.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

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Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

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Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board

Palettes and Vouga's Studies,

Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,

Wade and Butcher's Razors,

Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Creosolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative power is wonderful, as the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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the market value of furniture you can safely place yourself in our hands, and be sure of honest treatment. We will advise you honestly, and give you just as good prices as though you were in the business. We have built up our immense trade through fair and square dealing, and we have too much at stake to spoil our reputation.

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These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

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## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

## Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)  
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.  
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
Silestas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seating Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.  
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Serrano, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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 PER YEAR, DOMESTIC.....\$ 5.00  
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—Payable invariably in Advance.—

C. G. BALLENTYNE,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 5, 1898

## THE EX-QUEEN.

Liliuokalani has returned to the Islands over which she was once the lawful Sovereign, but only to find them a part of the United States, held with hooks of steel, that no earthly power can break. She returns defeated, discomfited, and without the reputation of having made an intelligent or brave fight.

From the day she censured her brother, the late King Kalakaua, for accepting the Constitution of '87, she has been successful only in choosing the worst advisers, and displaying the grossest political stupidity.

It is conceded that she had the right, as others have, to protect what she honestly believed to be her constitutional rights, and she was justified even in fighting for them. But she was also bound to recognize and protect the rights of others, or leave all differences to be decided by the sword. Conceding nothing to others, she forced herself upon the sword which is in the hands of every human being for the protection of his rights and she failed.

Every movement she has made, or has consented to be made, on her behalf has been ill considered and foolish. Had she realized the course of events, or chosen advisers who knew something about political history, she would have saved much from the wreck. She seemed fated to avoid any and every act, which might aid her, and brought political ruin on herself, and upon a young woman, whose interests she would not protect.

At the close of her career, always persistent in her foolishness, she gave play to her malice, and foolishness in a book, that was untruthful, that belittled the name and memory of Queen Emma, and in the meanest and most exasperating way, sneered at, and censured some of those who had been faithful and loyal to her.

All this is true. But the hour has now come for charity. "Only great souls know the grandeur of charity," said Bosquet. This is the hour for enlarging our souls.

This woman is a Polynesian with the instincts, thoughts, and habits of the race. The institutions over which she presided as Sovereign she did not comprehend. One race does not understand the habit and thought of another race. The written law was largely unintelligible to her, just as the written laws and constitutions of the Anglo-Saxon race are not comprehended by the people of the Latin race. Surely this deficiency was not her fault. It was the misfortune of heredity. She could not see the drift of events. Nor, indeed could many here even of the stronger races see it. This geographical centre and the outgrowth of commerce and industries, created a situation of the most complex character.

It furnished a sharp test of political maxims and morals. It revealed here, in a small way, the newer political truth that majorities are not irresponsible, and that minorities may establish better rule, if they have the power to do so.

It would be gross injustice to severely measure Liliuokalani by the high Anglo-Saxon standards. Even if she were so measured, the political history of recent years of the States, show much utter disregard of these standards, and might be her excuse.

We can now well afford to look upon her, helpless, and discomfited as she is, as a most unfortunate person. We should pity rather than hate.

If any person, filled with the milk of human kindness, shall manifest that pity, and in the memory of the old times, shall extend to her a kindly hand, and pleasant words, it will only be of that charity which is the scope of all God's commands.

## THE MAINE RELIEF FUND.

The words of the Bulletin, regarding the contribution of \$500, by President Dole to "the Maine relief fund" are these in part:

"But they (his friends) do question his judgment in taking the whole thing in his own hands, without any public expression from the people of Hawaii, and placing the niggardly sum of \$500 as the cash value of the sympathy of Hawaii for the relatives of the men who went down on the Maine."

"To contribute to the Maine fund was a commendable thing to do. If President Dole considered it proper for the people to add Hawaii's name to the list of contributors, how quickly a popular subscription suggested by him on his return to Hawaii would have rolled the sum far above the \$500

mark. That's where the rub comes, and where President Dole, whom we are willing to allow acted on the best of personal motives, made a glaring political error which his supporters cannot overlook and which those opposed to him cannot be expected to overlook."

It was not until we read the foregoing words, that we had heard it suggested or intimated since the gift was made, that the "taking of the thing into his own hands," and placing the niggardly sum of \$500, as the cash value" of Hawaiian sympathy, was the cause of so much criticism, and had convicted Mr. Dole of "a glaring political error which his supporters cannot overlook."

There is really something "funny" about this view of the case.

Neither in the Press, or in the Legislature was a word said about the niggardly amount, or the failure of Mr. Dole to consult the people. There were members of the Legislature quite ready enough to make the charge expressed in the Bulletin, if there was anything in it. If there was really a heartfelt wish of the people to do more for the fund than Mr. Dole had done, they were not precluded then, or even now from doing it. Subscriptions to the fund will be gladly received.

We suspect that tender sentiments about the niggardly of the amount sent, and indignation at the failure to consult the people had very little to do with it, and for this reason:

President McKinley had fervently appealed to the American public before this time in a touching address, asking aid to relieve the starvation, and suffering in Cuba. The response throughout America was quick. This appeal was published here, and the Advertiser twice called public attention to it. Now, if there was a spot on earth that had received a vast and direct personal benefit from the insurrection in Cuba, it was the sugar interests of these Islands. The direct benefit ran up into the millions. No public response was ever made to President McKinley's call. When he "passed around the hat," the supporters of Mr. Dole, and others, looked up at the ceiling or dropped in a brass button. The sum of \$6,000, was raised here on sight for the generous, appropriate and patriotic entertainment of the boys in blue. But for the cause of humanity itself in which the boys in blue were enlisted, the awful, heart-rending sufferings of the Cubans, as well as the President of the Americans, no one here lifted his finger in a public way. And, today, so far as the community has acted, there has not been sent from this place to Cuba, the price of a cup of milk to moisten the lips of a Cuban babe, dying for want of nourishment in its mother's arms in the open field. It is these Cubans, "living skeletons" at this hour, and while we write, that have rolled up the dividends of the sugar plantations.

From this painful aspect of the case, we decidedly infer that the Bulletin is in grave error, when it expresses the opinion that it was the "niggardly amount," and the failure to consult the people, that occasioned the criticism we have alluded to. If its opinion is correct how can the failure of a most generous and hospitable community to respond to President McKinley's appeal be accounted for?

It looks to us as if some of President Dole's "supporters," are like Napoleon who said to Fouché, his Minister of Police, "charge that man with a crime and then take him out and shoot him for it."

## THE CUB GOVERNMENT.

As current events of the war are noticed, it is profitable in the way of self education to get what political information we can out of these events.

Hardly three months ago, the Senate nearly came to blows with the President over the Cuban policy. These Senators are as able and experienced as the President. Many of them surpass him in intellectual gifts. Taken together their collective wisdom should be much safer and better than his.

It was their decided opinion that the insurgent Government of Cuba should be promptly recognized. The President as decidedly disagreed with them. The Senators and the President had the same sources of information. Both could command all the funds needed to obtain it. Both were in easy communication. General Fitzhugh Lee, the man better informed than all others, was accessible to both.

And yet the majority of the Senate, perhaps seventy "statesmen" demanded the recognition of the Cuban Government in spite of General Lee's advice, and the President's opinion. The President, however, finally had his way.

And now we have the sequel: The statements of General Lee and others, that any recognition of that Government would cause serious embarrassment proves to be true, the moment a foothold is secured in Cuba, by our troops. There is evidence that the men who are risking their lives to save these Cuban insurrectionists are already despairing them, and for good cause. The suffering tramp kills charitable thoughts, when he asks you to boil potatoes for his meal, and peel them too.

This case illustrates the difficulty of instructing a Nation. The moment

sympathizing was aroused on behalf of the Cubans, any correct view of all the facts ceased. The people saw suffering, and they thought that they saw a patient and heroic fight for independence. There was and is intense suffering, and there is much self sacrifice on behalf of independence. There are scores of heroes and heroines among the Cubans. But the American people do not take into account the racial instincts of the Cubans, their ignorance and hatred of "vile Protestants."

Every day of the war is a new education of the people. The refusal of the Cuban troops to aid in building roads gives more light than a dozen books and speeches. The war becomes one not only for humanity, but for general civilization, the bringing of the heathen out of the darkness.

The singular difference between the President and the Senate, is a curious and interesting study in political education.

## THE REGULARS.

As a director of public thought in our common country, the Star has discovered a new opening for young men, the enlistment in the regular army, if they really are "looking for an honorable career."

It is the first occasion that any newspaper in the Union has proposed it. It shows that the United States, besides acquiring a strategic position here, has acquired a fountain of ideas. Until this moment the press of America has been entirely ignorant of the fortunate opportunities, nor have the orators, or scholars, even hinted at them, or even suspected them.

On the other hand, the press always and persistently encouraged enlistment in the volunteer forces, in times of peace or war, as a high patriotic duty, because it did not interfere with the honorable career of a citizen, and member of the community.

The bravery of the Regulars has never for a moment been questioned. The British adore their own Regulars, for their magnificent fighting qualities, even though Kipling makes one of them sing in the ballad:

"We're most of us liars, we're 'arf of us thieves, an' the rest as rank as can be."

But once in a while we can finish in style (which I hope it won't "appen to me.")

There are no better fighters in the world than the British and American Regulars, while the morale of the latter is much superior.

We are told that less than one enlisted man in the Regulars, out of three hundred, ever gets a commission, and the pay is \$13 per month.

While the common farm laborer gets, according to the census, \$30 per month, and a car driver gets more, and a carpenter gets three hundred per cent more, there must be an intense abnormal desire for "something higher," as the Star says, and "divinely higher," when a young man in search of "an honorable career," accepts the wages of a coolie on a plantation, with the chances of one in three hundred of ever getting a commission.

We asked, last week, one of the Regulars, why he had enlisted. He replied: "busted twice in the grocery business, and wanted an easier job." The Star would paraphrase it "the progressive young man, having exhausted his resources in solving one of the complicated problems of economic life, sought for 'something higher' than the illusive increment of coin, and allied himself to an occupation where the emolument of \$13 per month ceased to stimulate his ambition for earthly treasure, and fixed his mind on the pious duty of serving his country, as he could not do in any civil occupation."

Even if public opinion in our common country fails to appreciate the new opening for young men discovered by our contemporary, the fact remains that the Regulars when once baptised in the fire of the battle field, have no superiors.

## SUGAR AND LEGISLATION.

No safe estimates of the value of our sugar industry in the future can be made without some clear comprehension of the factors that control its value. These are: (1) legislation in Washington; (2) the labor supply; (3) over production of sugar; (4) the growth of the sugar beet industry; (5) the future relations of Cuba and the Philippines to the United States; (6) the improved cultivation of sugar cane in tropical lands; (7) the effect of reciprocity treaties, between the United States and South American countries, on the prices of sugar.

The effect and prospect of legislation only, is considered at present.

It goes without saying that the enormous profits now made in the sugar industry are due to the protective tariff. Without it, the earnings and profits would be, with the present low price of labor, reasonable and even above the profits of industrial works

elsewhere in this country. It is legislation that brings these extraordinary profits.

The wheat, the cotton, the corn, the hay industries of the country are unprotected, and left to competition with the "pauper," or rather cheap labor of the world. Their profits are regulated by the great natural laws of trade, which are more uniform and certain than laws which may be made and unmade in an hour by several hundred politicians who make up legislatures.

The working of the natural laws are little understood by any of us. The reader of Mulhall's history of prices sees at once that we know little of the forces that frame these natural laws of supply and demand. At the same time they are more stable and intelligent than the shifting economic laws of the politicians.

We have had here lessons enough in the uncertainty of legislation. But these lessons are readily forgotten in speculative times. However stable we may conclude the sugar legislation to be, it must not be forgotten that it is subject to a partisan vote.

There are some strong reasons for believing that the present protective duty on sugar will not be disturbed. The failure of the Dingley bill to produce the revenue estimated from it, has opened the eyes of legislators to the fact that we are rapidly growing less dependent upon foreign markets for manufactured goods. Duties on imported goods will soon become an uncertain revenue, and the Government must look to internal revenue for income. Protection has resulted in over production. It reduces the importation of duty paying goods.

But sugar will not be an over product in this country for many years, even if Cuba and the Philippines are annexed or controlled. The revenue from it will be wanted, probably for many years to come.

When McKinley put sugar on the free list in 1890 the Government had a surplus revenue. Now it has not enough revenue, and that from sugar is the most readily raised.

There is, therefore, only a remote prospect of any alteration in the duty. Even a Democratic administration would not attempt it, as matters now stand. "Cheap sugar" is a favorite motto on the political banners, but the national government "must have meat."

These considerations do not affect the proposition that industries which depend, for prosperity, on legislative action, are not upon the substantial basis that the natural laws of trade create. In looking far ahead, and time passes quickly, the relation of legislation to the sugar interests must not be lost sight of.

## THE RED CROSS AND THE ARMY.

The relations of the Red Cross Society to the army are not generally understood.

The army has, theoretically, the means and organization for taking care of its sick and wounded. But it is an imperfect, even crude system, perhaps sufficient when men and women did not realize what the suffering on the battle field was, or the wicked indifference with which the wounded were treated by their own friends.

The Red Cross is an organization which is not under army discipline. It voluntarily aids the army, and contributes material and manual aid, and skill, where the army is deficient. But the army is a unit, a body under strict discipline and the Red Cross has no right whatever to interfere with that discipline. Its relation to the army is always a delicate one, because it is not subject to military discipline, and suggestions that it may make are open to quick resentment by the surgeon and his staff.

We knew a good deal about the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers during the Civil War. Some of the surgeons and their assistants were Christ-like in conduct, ideal men. But there were scores of them that should have been shot on the spot. They were negligent, unskillful, lacking in education, lazy, and conceited. They neglected the sick, and guzzled whiskey while the wounded were waiting for treatment.

The Red Cross dealt with such men, as best it could, although its agents were not always discreet, and made unnecessary trouble. Wranglings about towels and soap were going on in field hospitals, while soldiers were giving up the ghost. The medical men of the army were appointed, not on their merits but upon their political backing. In the regular army, during long years of peace, the surgeons became rusty, and may go for years without performing or seeing, an important surgical operation. Touchy, conceited surgeons resent interference.

On the whole, the relations of the Red Cross to the army officers are cordial, as they should be. Experience has taught the Red Cross managers to use infinite tact in dealing with the army. If they see, and during the Civil War they did see, abuses enough, they discreetly remained silent, especially as their own agents have been

tactless though zealous, and self denying.

Living as we do in an age, when one lot of men must be shot to pieces or mangled that "light and justice" may be forced into the heads of another lot of men, and the New Testament is often powerless besides a 12-inch gun in protecting humanity, the Red Cross, which is Mercy and Love and sympathy, can only pick its way along cautiously as it breathes the smoke of gun powder and stands in blood.

The Saturday Review, one of the oldest, and most influential of the British weeklies, contained a series of savage anti-American articles. The editor was travelling in the south of France, for his health, and he is most friendly to America. He happened to see a copy of his own paper, and its attitude, and telegraphed to the assistant editor, "I have a feeling that the Americans are at least human beings." He directed them to climb down. This has been gradually done. It has been a distressing affair for the impetuous assistant editor to modify his views, especially as the Review is the beacon light of many thousands of conservative and aristocratic Britishers.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

"Gibraltar of the Pacific" will make another very neat title for the Islands. Next numbers of Hilo papers should contain demands for coast defenses and harbor improvements.

It is only hoped that the Board of Health will be as efficient under the new dispensation as it has been of late years under the Hawaiian regime. Instead of referring the yellow fever journal post to the yellow fever department, Gen. Shafter expelled three offensive correspondents from Santiago de Cuba.

The gossipers wiggle all the time, and now they are squirming beautifully. Peanut politics will always have votaries, even if some in the swim should know better.

It appears that Mr. Roosevelt, the new colonel, will also ride into the governorship of the State of New York, which political post is a fine stepping stone to something very much better.

The four hundred and odd Spanish prisoners who cheered the American flag upon leaving the United States for their own land, paid a greater tribute to the genius of Old Glory than they knew.

Gen. Alger, Secretary of War for the United States, conveys to the easy-chair critics the intimation that the Government accords to its soldiers the best possible treatment consistent or permissible with the exigencies of war.

It is asserted as a fact that the Spanish sharpshooters were made fast in trees by their officers. Further, the sharpshooters were told that if captured by Americans they would be tortured to death. Thus the Spanish crack shot was "up a tree" with a vengeance.

Are not the Chinese in Hawaii already in the United States? Very few of the Chinese in the Islands will ever care to go to the mainland. In case there was a general movement of the nature indicated, the whole number in the exodus would not make a mark in coast population.

In one of the interior provinces a station of the China Inland Mission has been destroyed by a mob. The China Inland Mission is the enterprise which has grown to considerable and effective proportions entirely through the support of voluntary contributions. Its work has been largely of the educational order.

Everyone was thinking it was about time these United States had forced a plebiscite sixth rate power to sue for peace. Paris will have the big attraction only. The 1900 exposition is being built and the peace congress is to sit in the meantime. This year's death roll of prominent people is likely to be a heavy one. Gladstone is gone and Comstock and Leo XIII are both seriously ill.

Spain's one great blessing may be that a front public policy will bring to the front worthy men who know the lines upon which nations to last must be built. Senator Morgan is keeping up his reputation as a man of liberal ideas in all directions. He is both generous and frank in outlining a plan for settlement of the war.

The attorneys are in full cry after the alleged hiatus. It is a far cry to the Supreme Court of the United States, but that tribunal will soon be accessible to Islanders.

It is hoped that the local discussion about the health or condition of mind of the ex-Queen will have no unpleasant results and further that she will live long and be happy.

She may be smart and correct and is all that she should be, and is every way satisfactory, but the Philadelphia is no longer the "handsome white cruiser." The change to that war paint is a decided hardship to the eye.

Another Maine man is on the way. The son of James G. Blaine is aboard the U. S. Transport St. Paul, bound for Honolulu. He is an army officer, a captain. The Plumed Knight was a great friend of the Islands in his day.

Officers and men aboard the present fleet of transports have become rather like old friends and on their sailing away there is much regret. There would be no objection to Maj. Gen. Otis as chief military officer here for an indefinite time, but he likely wishes to be in Manila for the dispute with Aguinaldo.

It is odd indeed that there does not appear to be any tangible effort at temperance work amongst the soldiers en route to Manila. Not many of them are drinkers, but the few likely to yield to the temptation of imbibing should be made kindly and clearly to understand that the penalty is in every way heavy. Just a very few of the general run of the Americans are becoming illicitly acquainted with the soldier business. Search one man in fifty now in the service will agree with the Harper's Weekly writer who declares the fact that enlisted men are active as newspaper correspondents and thus in very many instances actually hold a club over officers.

The coming First New York is the second First New York Regiment that has been on the Pacific coast. The old one came around the Horn in six months in 1846-7. The new one came

across the continent in six days and can come to Hawaii in six days or even less.

There will be practically a conclusion, on Tuesday next, of the Hawaiian Islands story of "Under Two Flags."

The introduction of compressed air power by the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company cannot but be a factor in the development of industrial interest or enterprise here.

In three lines Harper's Weekly accepts the fact that the Islands have been annexed. The journal then proceeds in thirty lines to lecture the United States on the tremendous responsibility it has assumed and to express the hope that Hawaiian Statehood is in the far away distance.

The W. C. T. U. has withdrawn entirely from the Chicago Temple project. This is by vote of the State Presidents. An effort will be made to cancel the \$300,000 of trust bonds regarded by the late Frances Willard as a moral obligation. Otherwise there will be no further calls on local unions for contributions to Temple funds.

One London paper predicts that within six months after peace conclusion, Americans and Cubans will be arrayed against each other in a war of extermination. The Cubans have seen too much of what an American army can do to undertake any such battling as the London paper suggests.

The New York Sun gives two columns of an editorial page to a resume of the London National Review's article "The Truth About the Dreyfus Case." It appears that it is the conviction of The Sun that Dreyfus is innocent and that the verdict of guilty was laid upon him by one of the most infamous conspiracies ever concocted and carried out. The conclusion that Esterhazy is the culprit seems to be established beyond any question. It is related that Esterhazy at one time believed that exposure was impending and fled. Just at that period the Government of France had elected a commissioner to proceed to Dreyfus with a pardon. So great and far-reaching was the power of Esterhazy's fellow criminals that the commissioner and his errand were put aside and Esterhazy came back from beyond the Belgian frontier and resumed the old relations. It is then declared that even then, and of course to this day, it was known by men who should have brought about justice, that Dreyfus was not a spy and that Esterhazy was.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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**W. R. CASTLE,**  
Attorney at Law and Notary Public.  
Attends all Courts of the  
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

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—AUCTIONEER—



## FOURTH IS GONE

### Transport Flagship and Companion Steam Away.

### PAIR IS TO OVERTAKE OTHERS

May Stop at Carolines—Capture and Garrison Islands—Farewells to Friends.

#### SAILING TO MANILA.

Oh, noble-hearted boys in blue!  
The heart of the Nation goes forth  
With you  
As under the folds of the Stripes and Stars,  
Ye say farewell and are off to the wars.  
Behind ye are leaving the dear home  
ties,  
Perchance to die under foreign skies;  
Yet bravely ye march, oh hero band!  
To meet the foes of your native land.  
And as ye sail the ocean blue,  
The host invisible sails with you.  
Sons of your fathers, strike with might  
For God, and liberty, and right.

And when your victorious legions stand  
Once more on the shores of your native land,  
Dear patriot heroes, tried and true,  
The heart of your country will welcome you!

—AMELIA SAYLOR.

The transports Peru and Puebla left the harbor about 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Manila. It is expected that they will catch up with the Rio and Pennsylvania, which sailed the previous day, in about a week. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning General Otis called aboard the Philadelphia to bid farewell to Admiral Miller, and was given the salute of his rank on retiring. Most of the men of the Peru were on hand promptly, but there were some tardy fellows in the Puebla's contingent. Three Hawaiians attempted to stow away in the flagship, but were detected and brought ashore. Scenes at both ships were quite at sailing time. Several hundred people were gathered there. Some fruit sent aboard was thrown out upon orders of the surgeon on account of its being unripe. There were those who did not like this proceeding. The usual storm of fruit came when the vessels started out. The Puebla sailed first and was followed immediately by the Peru.

Five men of the two transports were left behind in Honolulu. They claim not to have known the sailing hour of the vessels, which is at least strange as the time was common talk among all the men for twenty-four hours before. The tardy have reported to Consul Haywood and will be sent on by the St. Paul, now due.

The expedition has been here so long that a good many of both officers and men had numerous acquaintances. Friends by scores were at the docks and the element of regret entered largely into many of the farewells. A good many of the expedition members had become liked here. Some of the travelers would have been pleased, knowing the war is at an end, to have been billeted for Honolulu for almost an indefinite time.

The "pair of howling swells" have gone. They were Capt. Couder and Strong, both from New York. Probably the reason they missed the Astor battery was because there were not enough commissions in that organization. Capt. Couder and Strong had the best kind of a tourist time in Honolulu, but one of the gentlemen, at least, will not fare so well aboard the Peru. He had a little difference with some of the regular officers on the way down from San Francisco.

Inquiry was made of proper officials concerning the accounts of confiscating fruits and delicacies sent aboard various transports by societies and individuals. It was stated as the actual fact that only green fruit and such things as would be absolutely harmful were rejected. It was considered unwise to keep bananas for ripening, as the men were certain to try at them before they were safe.

An officer on one of the ships leaving yesterday said that the overcrowding on the Peru would be well understood and would be justified in the eyes of all when news of the fleet came back. He had learned that a landing was to be made on the Carolines and that a portion of the Sixth Infantry and some cavalry and infantry would be left to hold the fort. The honor of making the capture will fall to the Peru.

#### CIRCUIT COURT.

##### Runaway Case—Suspension of Sentence—New Attorney.

The Kahului Railroad Co., by its attorneys, Kinney & Ballou, has signed a joined in demurrer of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. in the famous railroad case, and avers that it will prove its declaration therein to be in substance.

Sentence in the case of Soy, a Japanese boy, convicted on the charge of larceny of goods from the store of Hoffschlaeger & Co., was suspended until next term. In the District Court defendant was sentenced to two years

in the reformatory school and appealed for mitigation.

John Braun, of Ewa, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor by Judge Stanley yesterday and to pay a fine of \$10.

In Charles Notley vs. Kukaian Plantation Co., defendants have excepted to the decision of Judge Perry, overruling defendants' plea in abatement.

Harry T. Mills yesterday received his license to practice law in the courts of Hawaii, and took the customary oath before Judge Perry.

#### ADDRESS IN RHYME.

##### Has a Sweetheart and Makes No Secret of It.

Several hundred pieces of poetry have been sent to this office from members of the several Philippine expeditions. Not much of it is worth printing. What there is of the acceptable caliber will be given when there is space unless it ages. The following rhyme is the address of a letter written at the Y. M. C. A. and handed to a young lady of this city to mail:

Hello, Uncle Sam:—

Say, may I go in your mail?

I've taken a notion to ride by sea and rail.

In the State of Missouri let me drop.  
In the County of Wright let me stop.  
At the Cedar Gap P. O. let me lay,  
Till the good carrier takes me away.  
At No. 1, Oak Hill, let me meet,  
Miss Mamie Kilgay, looking so sweet.

## ALAS AND ALACK

### Lamentation of a Regular Passenger On Peru.

#### He Liked It Not—Details of Voyage Down—The Fare—Many Objections—Submits An Obituary.

(To the Editor of the Advertiser, with apology to minor poets.)

My story is a sad one, but none the less is true.  
I send it to your paper from aboard the ship Peru.  
I am, sir, a high private, my rank is number two;  
Such soldiers made the army—the devil Peru.

For from the fatal hour we cleared the Golden Gate  
She wallowed like a dolphin—a shifting of his freight.  
Then I became a humorist and dwelt upon the view  
Of landscape into ocean turn'd by a single screw.

I looked upon the water but thought about the shore  
Till the subsequent proceedings inter-  
ceded me no more.  
In vain I tried to prove myself—seaworthy individual.  
But painful facts confronted me—the game was aboriginal.

Where'er I went there followed me that dreadful ill sensation,  
And every time I tried to move I lost my reputation.  
I might as well have then escaped in suicidal fashion,  
As convalescent still to live and eat a soldier's ration.

Alas, I know that folks on shore are not onto the Peru.  
But true, indeed, just as you read here, is the fatal menu.  
For breakfast we have coffee, H2 O—degrees 82,  
And hard tacks are cracker jacks with slummy Irish stew.

For dinner, mock consommé, potatoes, "spuds,"  
And tea is made for supper where the cook has boiled his duds.  
Entrees of canned salmon, with sauce astrander,  
Beans served in style of the Star Spangled Banner.

I little dreamed when first we steamed aboard the good ship Peru  
A patriot's toast would be a roast with such a devilish menu.  
In vain I go on leave to shore—"tis doubly melancholy  
To walk the street, a dead broke beast, without a cent to jolly.

I am become a desperate man and one who's passed his hey day.  
Unless by sympathy I stand some kind friend till pay day.  
To scrub the deck for "Chinamen" or be a black cook's flunky  
Is worse than to Italian his dancing bob-tailed monkey.

But yet to kick against the pricks forbidden is by Scripture.  
For last resort I here resort with feeble brain to stricture.  
My respiration's 82, my pulse is 47.  
Another day on the Peru my soul will be in Heaven.

Before I go at last on shore to eat sweet milk and honey,  
Please find enclosed my epitaph, with order for my money  
And print it in your paper with wide circulation.  
"He died aboard the Peru a traveler for his Nation."

—Private on Peru.

#### MEETING Y. H. I.

##### Reports Read and New Board of Officers Slated.

At a meeting of the Young Hawaiians' Institute held at Foster hall, reports of the officers showed the affairs of the organization to be in the best of condition. There were no outstanding debts.

Nominations of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: For president, George H. Huddy; vice-president, George L. Deesha; treasurer, Charles Wilcox; financial secretary, James L. Holt; recording secretary, I. H. Sherwood; marshal, Thomas P. Cummins. Executive Committee—N.

Fernandez, D. H. Kahaulele, S. L. Kumano, J. H. Jones and J. N. K. Keola.

The Y. H. I. Loan Branch is in a most flourishing condition. Its shares are now quoted at \$1.71, per \$1, which is an advance of the entire premium in twelve months.

#### That Royalist Protest.

The much mooted protest of native political societies against the consummation of annexation by the flag raising ceremonies may reach official sources and may not. It has been passed by the women's society and is now under consideration by the Aloha and Kalaalua organizations. The protest is addressed to President Dole and President McKinley and is formal in character. It claims to represent the sentiments of a large part of the native population.

Prominent members and friends of the societies have discouraged the protest on the first ground that it can have no effect whatever.

#### The Dime Corner.

There was at the time of the coinage of 1883, the sum of \$25,000 in Hawaiian dimes. No more were ever made. It is doubtful if there is now in the islands \$25,000 of dimes. The base metal of Kalaalua, Rex. About all of the coin of this denomination in Honolulu has been covered by less than half a dozen men. The current price of the dimes is \$2 a dozen. They are wanted for bangles, belt ornaments and as curios. The dimes have been carried away in large numbers and there are a great many in the mud at the bottom of the bay—missed by native boy divers.

#### A Disappointed Soldier.

Sergt. Powell, Company E, Fourth Cavalry, received his discharge here and will return to the States, much to his disappointment. He was notified by the last mail that his brother, who is a rancher in Oregon, had met with a bad accident and was urged by the family to return home at once, if possible. By a coincidence Sergt. Powell's fourth enlistment expired while here, and he decided not to reenlist until he paid a visit home.

#### Big Copper Wire.

The Hawaiian Electric company is now stringing on Fort street a line of the largest soft drawn copper wire made. It is not insulated and is to be used in the transmission of power for elevators. A great many people are watching the placing of the wire and wondering if the affair is dangerous. It is not likely that the current would kill and there is said to be no more peril with it than has an ordinary line.

#### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 1-8.

The "nine o'clock gun" last night sounded like old times.  
It is expected a large body of U. S. troops will be here for flag day.

A. Frank Cooke and family have gone on a trip to the Northwest.

Henry and W. Vida have been permanently suspended from the police force.

Dr. A. C. Peterson has been appointed inspector of immigrants for the Government.

There has been a sale of Ewa stock at \$20 on the new basis of \$2,000,000 capitalization.

It was August 2, 1869 that the harbor lighthouse here was made a permanent institution.

The J. T. Waterhouse grocery was being moved yesterday from Queen street to the Waverley block.

John A. Haasinger, Jr., did not leave on the Puebla for Manila. His enlistment was cancelled at his own request.

Half the signal corps men on the Rio de Janeiro are from North Carolina. Half of the remainder are Californians.

The Advertiser Boys in Blue edition for the fourth Manila transport fleet, is now off the press and may be had at this office.

Deputy Sheriff W. B. Scott, of Maui, sailed by the Aorangi yesterday for the States and a visit to his old home in England.

Secretary Coleman reports that nearly 9,000 letters were written in the Y. M. C. A. by the Boys in Blue of the last expedition.

This is the evening for the rally, at the High School, of those willing to aid in leading the singing of patriotic airs on Flag Day.

One soldier of the Puebla will be posted as a deserter and arrested by the police if he fails to show up by 8 o'clock this morning.

About 6,000 soldier letters were left at the Foreign Office yesterday. The total for this expedition will reach between 16,000 and 17,000.

There has been talk at San Francisco of sending down part of the New York First for the Honolulu garrison on the steamer Humbolt.

The measles patients at Quarantine Island, twenty-one in number, were taken aboard the Puebla just before that vessel sailed yesterday.

On account of the detention of Minister Cooper on other business there was no meeting of the Commissioners of Education yesterday afternoon.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, Hojag piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

The O. & O. Steamship Dore is due at this port for China and Japan on August 20. For freight and passage apply to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., agents.

On Monday, August 8, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, two lots of coffee and forest lands in the well known district of Kau, will be sold at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan. Lot 1 contains 148.58 acres and lot 2 32 7-10 acres.

According to San Francisco papers there is indecision about whether the

## From Childhood To Motherhood

Took it as a Child: Now gives it to her own Children.

Mrs. Mabel Boulton of Brisbane, Queensland, has had the following unusual and most delightful experience:



"From infancy I was weak and delicate and grew to be anything but a robust child. I suffered from debility, no appetite, and the usual consequence of such complaints. But my parents hearing of the health restoring properties of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

secured some for me and I am happy to say that after having taken two bottles I regained health, vigor and good appetite and have not been troubled ever since. I am now married, have a family of my own, am still strong and well, and can recommend Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a good family medicine."

For constitution take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

steamer Centennial will be used as a hospital ship in the Pacific or a troop carrier.

The new Agricultural Department at Kamehameha School will next term be in charge of Prof. T. S. Sedgewick, a graduate of the State University of California.

The trial of the Labrador captain and crew on the charge of smuggling opium will be opened this morning. Marshal Brown will appear for the Government.

J. R. Wilson and wife, who have been residing in the islands, principally at Hilo, for some years, left yesterday for the coast and propose to settle in Oakland.

The majority of the stock of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ltd., has been sold by Jas. B. Castle and W. R. Castle and the Castle Estate, Ltd., to Lorrin A. Thurston.

Since the reduction made in the price of carriages, G. Schuman states that he has made numerous sales. His rubber-tire plant has arrived and he has fitted four sets so far.

Capt. Pratt, clerk for the Water Works Department, handled in the office last month receipts of \$25,000 and worked so hard and such long hours that he now requires a vacation.

The ship—will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about September 15. If sufficient inducement offers. For particulars apply to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Honolulu agents.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was serenaded by the National band at Washington Place yesterday morning and received her intimate friends in the afternoon.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is suffering from a cancer and is far from well. Dr. English, a specialist who accompanied her from Washington, is at the Hawaiian hotel.

On Monday August 8th, J. T. Waterhouse will open in their new quarters in the Waverley Block, Bethel. New goods, recently arrived, will be displayed for the first time.

While the Aorangi was in port there were two measles patients in quarantine aboard of her. The liner was quarantined by the Government at Suva on account of having measles while there.

Medeiros & Decker display a pumpkin, sent down from Kukuhaele, Hawaii, which weighs 30 pounds. Portuguese, who are best posted on the matter, say the specimen is the largest they have ever seen anywhere.

J. Hopp & Co., advertise perfect models in polished oak chamber suites and sample pieces of hall, dining room and library furniture and suggest that in order to know the chance offered it is necessary to see them.

The Executive Council has given the Kahului Railroad Co. the right to condemn land of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. and Maui Railroad Co., subject to the construction of the law on the subject by the Courts.

During the financial year just closed the receipts from the Bishop estate totaled \$382,362.70, and the expenditures were \$359,724.48. The bulk of disbursements was for improvements to and expenses of the Kamehameha School and Bishop Museum.

The steamer Iwa, which arrived last night from Kalaalua, reports a prosperous trip and a full cargo of taro, rice and paddy on board from the Naupaka coast of Kauai. The Iwa will not return to Kalaalua, however, for probably a fortnight, as the taro of that district is about exhausted. Next week she will be coasting on the Koolan side of this island.

#### HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

THE UNDERNOTED WILL PAY cash for used Hawaiian stamps, as follows:

Per Hun.  
1 and 2 cent, current issue.....\$ 40  
5 cent, current issue..... 1.00  
10 cent, current issue..... 2.50  
12 cent, current issue..... 5.00  
25 cent, current issue..... 10.00

Address WILLIAM SAVIDGE, P. O. Box 193, Honolulu, H. I. 1890-2t



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT.

Among those who won special fame in the destruction of Cervera's fleet was Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright. His daring work on the Gloucester (formerly J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair) was something in the line of naval warfare that history rarely equals. Lieutenant Wainwright is a son of Commodore Wainwright.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

#### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC ..... AUG. 20  
BELGIC ..... SEPT. 10  
COPTIC ..... SEPT. 29

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

GLENGYLE ..... AUG. 6  
BELGIC ..... AUG. 16  
COPTIC ..... SEPT. 3  
GAELIC ..... SEPT. 23

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

#### OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



#### THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 19. Size 2x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2x10 1/2. Price \$2.  
No. 20. Size 4 1/2x5x11 inches closed. Contains 51 pockets 4 1/2x10 1/2. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

## Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## TIME TABLE

—1898—

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.  
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.  
Friday.....Aug. 12\*Friday.....Sept. 23  
Tuesday.....Aug. 23\*Tuesday.....Oct. 4  
Friday.....Sept. 2\*Friday.....Oct. 14  
Tuesday.....Sept. 13\*Tuesday.....Oct. 25

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*.  
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.  
Tuesday.....Aug. 9\*Tuesday.....Sept. 20  
Friday.....Aug. 19\*Friday.....Sept. 30  
Tuesday.....Aug. 30\*Tuesday.....Oct. 11  
Friday.....Sept. 9\*Friday.....Oct. 21

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.  
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.  
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hanalei and Kipahulu, Maui, returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for a receipt after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.  
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers constituting personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the same stored in the company's warehouse, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of \$100.00 except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All pieces of the Company are for laden to the freight station, where a shipping receipt is given. In the receipt the Company and which can be seen by passengers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamer.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

G. L. WRIGHT, President.  
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.  
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.



## TO TAKE STOCK

Suggestion Made By Board of Health President.

REPORT ON WORK AT KALIHI

Serum Treatment Kalaupapa Requests—Reports From the Orient. Food Inspector Johnstone.

President Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, Theo. F. Lansing, D. L. Kellipio, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon.

L. Turner, Hilo hospital, reported \$33.50 balance on hand at first of July. A trained nurse was recommended for the hospital. Miss Wheelwright will probably be sent.

Mrs. Feary asked permission to make and sell ice cream at the Settlement. Mrs. Maipinipini applied for license to sell imported candies at Kalaupapa. Both referred to Mr. Reynolds.

A letter from the sister of Steward Robinson, of the transport Colon, who dropped dead on his vessel on June 25, was read. She asked about Hawaiian law respecting the exhuming and removal of bodies, and the cost of such removal to California. The secretary was instructed to furnish particulars.

Dr. Alvarez' report for the three months ending August 1, as superintendent of the Kalihi receiving station, was read. He reported that five boys were under regular treatment there. Two of them were showing marked improvement. It was thought by the bacteriologist that the cure for leprosy would eventually be found in a serum taken from animals inoculated with the leprosy bacilli. In carrying out the instructions of the department in photographing patients an effort was being made to illustrate the disease in each particular case.

President Smith urged the necessity of "taking stock" in all the subdivisions of the Board of Health. After annexation quarantine, leprosy and other matters under the Board would be overhauled. Experiments in the treatment of leprosy would be investigated by scientific men. Quarantine system would come under the rigid laws of the United States.

A very large number of matters connected with business of the Settlement were passed upon. Discussion of them lasted all of an hour.

Dr. Rokahu excused a report of Dr. Eldredge for the first half of the year 1898. It showed 69 vessels and over 16,000 passengers examined for the United States. Dr. Rokahu reported the sanitary condition of Japan exceedingly good. He had private information that many cases of plague in Formosa never came to the attention of the Japanese officials.

Dr. Jordan reported the plague diminished and health satisfactory at Macao and Hongkong. In three weeks of June and July there had been 36 cases and 32 deaths.

Matter of the appointment of a food inspector came up. President Smith and Dr. Emerson favored Arthur Johnstone for the reason that he was thoroughly qualified, had all instruments necessary and took a deep personal interest in the subject. Mr. Johnstone was unanimously elected.

## MISS STURGEON

DIED AT HOME.

Sad News of a Young Lady Resident of Honolulu.

(New Whatcom, Wash., Friday, July 22.)

The unexpected death of Miss Annie Sturgeon at Seattle yesterday morning was a great shock to the entire community in which she was so well and favorably known. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Sturgeon of this city, and had been in Honolulu for the last three years engaged as the stenographer for the banking firm of Bishop & Co., of that city. For some time before going to the Hawaiian Islands she was in the dry goods house of Stocklein Bros. here.

Some months ago she was told by physicians that she was afflicted with a growing tumor and that unless this was removed she could not expect to live long. Mr. S. M. Damon, the manager of the bank, who is also the financier for the Hawaiian Government, advised her to come home and have an operation performed and to that end gave her a leave of absence for three months, continuing her salary while absent, thus showing the high esteem in which she was held by her employer. She arrived home about two months ago and to a casual observer appeared to be in perfect health and enjoyment of life, but she was not.

Last week she went with her mother to Seattle to undergo the operation, and on last Saturday it was apparently successfully performed and she seemed to withstand the shock until the last few days, when reaction took place, and she passed away yesterday morning.

Miss Sturgeon was a most excellent young woman of a happy and considerate disposition, loved by all who knew her. It is a sad blow to her parents and sister, Mrs. Dobbs, who knew so much of her nobility of character and womanly virtues. Mr. Sturgeon went to Seattle yesterday to bring the body home for burial and will arrive on the train today. The funeral service will take place at 2 o'clock p. m. this day, at the residence of her parents, at the

corner of Kentucky and North Elk streets.

Miss Sturgeon was quite well known in this place and all who had her acquaintance will be saddened by news of her death. She was a young lady of most admirable traits and commanded respect and admiration at all times. During all of her stay here she was a member of the family of H. E. Wally, of the Bishop & Co. bank, and as such was appreciated and loved. Her state of health was disclosed by herself only a short time before her departure. Up to the time of consulting a Honolulu physician she did not realize the seriousness of her condition. The professional view of the case here was that the young lady should be at her home at the critical time. No one who met her daily had any idea that beneath the affable exterior there was pain and suffering and perhaps at times fear. It was the plan of Miss Sturgeon to return to Honolulu so soon as possible.

## UPPER COURTS.

Term Business—Maui Railway Case—Decision.

Judge Perry yesterday rendered a decision on the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. and The Maui Railroad and Steamship Co., motion by respondent to dissolve temporary injunction, Thurston for complainants; Kinney & Ballou for respondents.

In the matter of the estate of C. Akana, deceased, motion for a rehearing was yesterday denied by the Supreme Court. Opinion by Justice Whiting. Magoon and Stillman for administrators; Henshall for creditors.

Defendant has filed a general denial to complaint in the matter of Alfred Roche vs. C. W. Dickey, Malicious prosecution. Henshall and Creighton for complainant; Lyle A. Dickey for defendant.

Bruce Cartwright has filed his annual account as trustee of the estate of H. W. Holt, deceased, charging himself \$18,111 and crediting \$17,218.71.

In term Circuit Court, Judge Stanley presiding, only one case was called. That was the matter of the Republic vs. Keaka Nalwi, charged with manslaughter in the first degree. The Holt for defendant. At 5 o'clock the case went over to today.

Keahi, charged with larceny in the second degree, was found guilty by a native jury and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. David Lawell, convicted of assault and battery, withdrew his appeal and accepted the fine of the lower court.

## THE FLAGS OF HAWAII.

(These are the two songs first rendered at the Summer School last evening.)

## THE OLD.

(Air: Home, Sweet Home.)

From joys of our youth that are dear to the heart,  
Our growth into manhood compels us to part.

Though fondly we linger and wish them to stay,  
The days of our childhood are soon passed away.

Farewell, each cherished day,  
The youth of our nation is passing away.

Dear flag of Hawaii, the loved and the old,  
Our fondest remembrance need never grow cold.

We only see of thee in manhood's new hour  
To guard and protect thee, a banner of power.

Farewell to childhood's hour,  
We stand on the threshold of manhood and power.

We yield but to love thee, the flag of the state,  
All safe from the turmoil of seizure and hate.

The stars of the Union more honored will be,  
Old flag of Hawaii, by floating near thee.

Ever our loyalty,  
Fair flags of Hawaii, unchanging will be.

## THE NEW.

(Air: Star Spangled Banner.)

Oh! Say, have you heard of the Isles of the West  
Where the palm and the cane in their fullness are growing?

Where the ocean waves break in the coral-tide crest,  
And the mountains of beauty in sunlight are glowing?

Here the leaves of the vine with the fruits intertwine  
And the beams of good-will o'er humanity shine.

Oh! star spangled banner thy help in times past  
Has given the promise of blessings that last.

Oh! what shall protect all the sons of the soil  
And guard from the hand of destructive invasions?

Oh! what shall secure us the fruits of our toil  
And give us a place in the strength of the nations?

Ye stars that shine bright in the far-away height,  
We trust in the Lord who will guide us aright.

So star spangled banner thy mission will be  
To guard and protect these fair Isles of the sea.

From the Isles of the sea and the continent's strand,  
From heart of the hills and the bounds of the ocean.

There rises a chorus of harmony grand,  
A chorus of loyalty, union, devotion.

To the song of our choice, winds and waves lend your voice  
And roll round the earth as the ages rejoice.

Then star spangled banner thy glory shall be,  
Mankind from its errors and dangers to free.

—Philip Henry Dodge.

## ARE FOREIGN YET

No New Relation of Island Ports Till Act Is Passed.

U. S. Attorney General Examining Law-Registers—The Precedents. Probable Ruling.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: Attorney General Griggs, at the request of Secretary Gage, is examining the law with a view to advising the Treasury Department whether or not under the Newlands' resolution, annexing Hawaii to the United States, vessels sailing under the flag of that Republic are entitled, without additional legislation, to fly the flag of the United States and receive American registers, and also whether or not commerce between the Islands and the United States is coastwise traffic, to be engaged in only by vessels under our flag.

Legislative precedents answer the first question in the negative. After the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, Congress provided by enactment for the issue of American registers to vessels owned by citizens of the newly acquired territory, and in 1898, the year after the purchase of Alaska, a law was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant registers to vessels owned by citizens of the new country.

Upon the question of traffic between Hawaii and the United States there is a decision by the Supreme Court to the effect that where a country came under the jurisdiction of the United States by purchase, the ports thereof remained foreign ports until they were declared to be domestic by act of Congress.

Although Hawaii did not come in by purchase, it is believed by the Treasury officials that the Attorney General will hold that the ports of the Islands at present, at least, are foreign ports, and that commerce between them and the United States is open to the vessels of all nations.

## A SENATOR'S VIEWS

U. S. to Have Nominal Possession of Spain's Colonies.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Senator Warren of Wyoming has not left Washington and is a daily visitor at the White House and War and Navy Departments. He is of the opinion that there is no promise of immediate peace. He said:

The United States will not offer terms until it has nominal, if not real possession of all the Spanish dependencies. We have the island of Cuba practically under control. We have the Ladrone and Philippines, and the expedition now preparing and partly under way from San Francisco will take the Carolines. It is not impossible that Porto Rico will be ours before the week is ended and Watson will account for the Canaries, or at least will get a foothold. Obviously, as one of our conditions will be the liberating of all these colonies from Spanish rule, it is better that we have constructive possession, at least, of all of them, as we will have real control of the most. We can better dictate terms when the actual power of disposition is in our hands. That is why the expeditions are hastening.

## Effect of Mauser Bullets.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Surgeon Major Kimball, in charge of the Army hospital on Governor's Island, said that the nature of the wounds made by Mauser bullets was most gratifying to the surgeons, and that fewer operations were necessary and the percentage of recovery far greater than would have been the case had the wounds been made by the old Springfield or Martini-Henry rifles. He said that the small, pencil-like bullets seemed to have antiseptic effect, as the wounds healed with great rapidity and caused very little discomfort to the men. He mentioned the case of one soldier who was shot through both lungs. "The man has a slight cough," said the doctor, "but otherwise seems to be all right."

## Thanks From Red Cross.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you kindly convey through the columns of your paper, my deep and heartfelt thanks to your people for the kind and generous treatment I received during my stay in your beautiful city. Your hospitality surpasses any I ever saw in all my traveling; and in going away I will not say Good bye but Au revoir!

Yours very respectfully,

EUGENE ROSENTHAL.  
Red Cross with U. S. Army on Board Troopship Pennsylvania.  
Honolulu, August 2, 1898.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of July 31, 1898, was 75, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....11	From 30 to 40.....15
From 1 to 5.....7	From 40 to 50.....8
From 5 to 10.....9	From 50 to 60.....5
From 10 to 20.....5	From 60 to 70.....5
From 20 to 30.....11	Over 70.....5

Males.....42	Females.....33
Hawaiians.....43	Great Britain.....1
Chinese.....14	United States.....6
Portuguese.....3	Other nationalities.....2
Japanese.....6	

Total.....75
Castaways.....14
Non-Residents.....8

July 1898.....54	July 1897.....48
July 1894.....62	July 1897.....59
July 1895.....51	July 1898.....75

Abcess.....1	Fever.....6
Bronchitis.....2	Fever, Typhoid.....7
Bright's Disease.....1	Fever, Malarial.....1
Blood Poisoning.....1	Remittent.....1
Consumption.....6	Gonorrhea.....1
Cholera Infantum.....1	Heart Disease.....1
Convulsions.....3	Hemorrhage.....2
Cancer.....1	Infantile.....2
Diphtheria.....1	Inflammation.....2
Dysentery.....1	Injuries.....1
Dyspepsia.....1	Old age.....1
Drowned.....1	Obstruction of the Bowels.....1
Dropsy.....2	Paralysis.....1
Diarrhoea.....1	Pneumonia.....1
Enteritis.....1	Pleurisy.....1
Exhaustion.....1	
Epilepsy.....1	

Deaths by Wards.....	Out side.....
Wards.....1 2 3 4 5	Deaths.....13 8 18 13 20 0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 30.00
Hawaiians.....44.87
Asiatics.....24.00
All other nationalities.....16.94

C. B. RYAN,  
Agent Board of Health.

## The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

## War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed executor of the will of Eleazer Lazarus, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, at the office of the undersigned on Merchant street, within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

J. O. CARTER,  
Executor of the Will of Eleazer Lazarus.  
Dated, Honolulu, July 8, 1898.  
1895-41F



## POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.  
"The Deak of Westminster's Verger writes:—I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brethren and sister artists."

JOHN BACON, Esq., the eminent artist writes:—I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and it has always been found to be a most reliable and giving strength to the voice."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llandudno, October 1st, 1897, writes:—I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and it has always been found to be a most reliable and giving strength to the voice."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPEE.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPEE.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAFE COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

## BY AUTHORITY.

MR. JAMES A. LOW has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Ewa and Waiānae, Island of Oahu, vice J. T. Campbell, resigned.

The Board now consists of  
J. A. Low,  
David Center,  
W. J. Lowrie.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, August 2, 1898.  
1891-31

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction a tract of land at Alea, Kona, Oahu, containing total area of 98 acres, lying on both sides of present main road.

The Government main road to the width of 80 feet is reserved from this sale, and the reservation is further made for a road 50 feet in width from main road to the upper land of Alea over a line to be approved by the Government.

Upset price, \$10,000.00 Cash U. S. Gold.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
1894-td

## PUBLIC LAND NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 31, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction, the Lease of the Government Lands of Kalaupapa and Halekolu, in Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu, containing 350 acres, a little more or less—Grazing Land and Fish Ponds.

Terms: Twenty-one years.  
Rental per annum: Upset, \$300. Payable semi-annually in advance.

For further particulars, inquire of Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent Public Lands.  
Dated July 26, 1898. 1899-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

AIEA, EWA.

The sale of 98 acres land at Alea, Ewa, advertised for August 3rd, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be held Saturday, August 13th, at the same hour and place. UALAPUE, MOLOKAI.

The sale of Lease of Government lands, Ualapue and Kahananui, Molokai, advertised for August 3rd, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be held Wednesday, August 31st, at same hour and place.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Honolulu, July 23, 1898. 1898-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the Government land of Ualapue, Molokai, and of undivided interest in the adjoining land of Kahananui, containing 850 acres, more or less.

Term 21 years.  
Upset rental \$100 per year.

Lease is on special conditions as to fencing and tree planting for particulars of which apply at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
July 11th, 1898. 1895-td

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Moses Barrett, deceased, late of Kona, Hawaii.

The petition and accounts of the Administratrix of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

It is ordered that Monday, the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 16, 1898.  
By the Court:  
J. A. THOMPSON,  
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior and Interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:  
To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they

shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior and Interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS,  
Clerk.

## IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

To all to whom these Presents shall Come: I, James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1898, the Waihee Sugar Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior, a petition together with a Certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its Stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stock and stockholders to dissolve and disincorporate the said Corporation, which said Certificate was signed by E. D. Tenney, Vice-President of said Corporation in the absence of Z. C. Spalding, the President, and by E. Faxon Bishop, the Secretary. The Presiding Officer and Secretary respectively of said meeting, which Petition and Certificate were entered of Record in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

And whereas notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and the "Nupea Kuokoa," published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, from the 10th day of May to the 12th day of July, 1898, in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and from the 13th day of May to the 15th day of July, 1898, in the "Nupea Kuokoa," and affidavits of the publication whereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original Petition and Certificate on file.

And Whereas, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Waihee Sugar Company have been paid and discharged.

Now Therefore Know Ye, That in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing I do hereby declare that the said Corporation, the Waihee Sugar Company, is hereby dissolved and that the surrender of the Charter, dated June 24th, A. D. 1879, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 18th day of July, A. D. 1898.

(Signed) J. A. KING,  
1897-1mo Minister of the Interior.

## ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Hon. A. Perry, made on the 13th day of June, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction in HILO, on the 15th day of August, 1898, at 12 noon, in lots to suit: some fine lands in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

1—158.95 acres in Kaipapa, set out in R. Ps. 875 and 1942; also,  
2—296 acres in Kaunaloa and Ki, set out in R. Ps. 2165 and 2807.

Further information may be had of W. R. Castle in Honolulu



**COL. T. H. BARBER**

**Commander of the First  
N. Y. Expected Today.**

Other Officers, including Capt. Blaine, On  
Board St Paul—Two Ships With  
Honolulu Garrison.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Major General Otis expects the transport St. Paul to arrive some time this afternoon from San Francisco. She sailed last Friday and was expected to make the trip in six days. On her will be the following troops and officers:

First Battalion, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Lee Stover commanding, 32 in number; recruits for Thirtieth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, Major A. M. Diggins, commanding, 37; recruits for First Colorado Volunteer Infantry, Captain Frank Carroll, commanding, 35; Captain A. H. Bowman, Assistant Surgeon, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. M. Walker, United States Army; Hospital Steward C. F. Clancy, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry; Acting Hospital Steward C. C. Higgins, Private Wallace Woodward, Ray Perry, Frank Dixon, George Gjesten, D. M. Ingraham, H. A. Lamberton, A. S. Thompson and J. R. Wilson, Hospital Corps, United States Army; Captain Lee Linn, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers and clerks; Captain J. G. Blaine, A. G. G. United States Volunteers; Captain Raymond Butler, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; Lieutenant L. E. Lawrence, Volunteer Signal Corps; A. Wittenberger, employe Ordnance Department.

Attached for passage to Honolulu—Colonel Thomas H. Barber, First New York Volunteer Infantry; Major William C. Langhitt, Second Regiment, Volunteer Engineers; First Lieutenant Bronson Wintthrop, Quartermaster, First New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieutenant Lewis T. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, First New York Volunteer Infantry; Captain P. M. Lydig, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, and clerks. It will be seen that Colonel Barber, of the First New York, and garrison officers are on the St. Paul for Honolulu. The first lot of New Yorkers should have sailed from San Francisco last Saturday on the transports Lakme and North Fork, and will probably arrive Monday or Tuesday. The Charles Nelson will arrive a week later with the rest of the men. There will be 250 men on the first two vessels. Major William C. Langhitt, of the Engineers' Corps, will arrive on the St. Paul. The 400 engineers to assist him in Honolulu harbor defense work will come down about a week later.

The new troopship Scandia is being rapidly made ready for sea. She, the Arizona, and perhaps two other vessels, will sail together for Manila.

**NEWS NOTES.**

LONDON, July 25.—The Earl of Minto has been appointed Governor General of Canada in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 25.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, according to a dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Mail, has hurriedly started to Switzerland.

LONDON, July 23.—The Home correspondent of the Standard says: A wealthy American named Riegel has been killed while attempting to ascend Mont Blanc without a guide. His corpse was found on a glacier.

Admiral Thomas Leeke Massie, known as the father of the British navy, is dead. He was born in 1802, entered the navy in 1818 and served at Navarino, Bay of Rangoon and St. Jean d'Arce, and in China and the Black Sea.

MADRID, July 24.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,282,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 6,626,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,517,000 pesetas.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The independent Republican organizations of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly districts in this city have unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of the State of New York.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A firm of wine makers at Rheims, France, has offered the United States Government 1,200 bottles of champagne for the sick and wounded soldiers. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders that the wine be admitted free of duty.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Seven mortgages, aggregating \$2,900,000, at 4 per cent, were filed for record today by Levi Z. Leiter. This is to secure the heavy loan just consummated by Mr. Leiter in order to carry his son, Joseph Leiter, through his disastrous wheat speculations.

Negus Menelik of Abyssinia, the Lion of Judah, is preparing to visit Jerusalem in 1900. He wishes to visit the scene where the mother of his race, the Queen of Sheba, was entertained by King Solomon. According to his own genealogical tree Menelik is the ninety-seventh successor of the Queen.

CLEVELAND, O., July 23.—A manufacturing company of this city has received one of the largest single orders ever booked here. The order came from Paris and was for equipment for 500 electric street cars. This includes 1,000 motors, 1,000 controllers, 500 trolleys and other detail. The order will amount in value to over \$500,000.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**"CITIZEN" G. FRANCIS TRAIN.**

**This Well Known Traveler Believes He Can Beat His Record.**

The venerable Geo. Francis Train, "Citizen" Train as he is more familiarly known, globe trotter, writer, all around informed man, has been heard from again. Citizen Train is now living in New York in the now famous Mills House, which cost way up into the thousands of dollars, where all the comforts of a modern apartment hotel are furnished without the luxuries at 20 cents per day. This typical Prince of a Bohemian's invitation card reads that he receives on alternate Sundays and sets his guests up to a half dime banquet and the company of artists, professionals and press club members. He signs himself as President Drift Wood Club, 1560 solvent members.

Citizen Train is a man of the world and has ideas on every conceivable subject. He has made several tours of the world. His last trip, in '92, lasted twenty days off Jules Verne's famous eighty days' trip. He saw everything there was to see, and talked with every notable and commoner on the route who would talk; he speaks twenty languages fluently. His trips have been in the interest of some city, or syndicate or newspaper and he booms them for what they are worth and to the extent of his ability. He would now like to make a tour of the world for Honolulu, or the Islands. By close steamship connections he says he can cut his time schedule down to fifty-five days, starting from Honolulu. This is what he has written his friend, T. Martin Miller, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, who is now in Honolulu. Citizen Train believes such a trip would be a great thing for Honolulu.

**THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.**

Nothing "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it—that's the point: we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letter she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything.

"Then, after a time, I begin to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful.

"I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better.

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day.

"I am now as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, Northfleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1887," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary, and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back.

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment.

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years; and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the suffering of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

LONDON, July 25.—The report of the Brussels sugar conference shows that it failed through the refusal of France and Russia to join the other powers in the suppression of the export bounties. The British delegates recommend that the other governments nullify the French and Russian bounties by the imposition of countervailing duties, as done by the United States.



**INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES**  
and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humors of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

**BABY SOAPS**  
Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free. You preserve, soothe, and beautify the skin, scalp, and baby of infants, and radiating the first symptoms of disordered system, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as a cure and relief for itchy, dry, and scaly skin. For purple blotches, red, rough, dry, scaly skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, cleanest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately perfumed, exquisitely effective.

**A Few More Left of the Same Sort.**

**Manila Cigars  
Still "Hold Out  
To Burn" at**

**HOLLISTER & CO'S.  
TOBACCONISTS.**

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

**California Fertilizer Works**

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

**J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

**Fertilizer Materials!**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU AGENTS: CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

**Houses Sold on the Installment Plan**  
—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**

**THE  
SPICE  
OF  
LIFE**

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

**MALT**

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

**NUTRINE**

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

**NEVER**

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

**TIRES**

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents.

Three bottles for \$1.00.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.**

SOLE AGENTS.

**TIMELY TOPICS**

July 27, 1898.

**Harness.**

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS  
(With breast strap.)  
GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.  
SURREY HARNESS.  
EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.  
DUMP CART HARNESS.  
DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.  
DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

**The Hawaiian Hardware Co.**  
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

**INSURANCE.**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company,**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....\$3,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.**  
AGENTS.

**J. S. WALKER.**

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

**Royal Insurance Company:**

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co**  
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co**  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

**Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co**  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks.....107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co**  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....8,590,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies.....35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks.....43,590,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

**North British & Mercantile Insurance Co**

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,  
£13,558,080.  
1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000 £ 2 0 0  
Subscribed.....2,700,000 2 700 000  
Paid up Capital.....687,500 6 87 500  
2-Fire Funds.....2,435,819 2 435 819  
3-Life and Annuity Funds.....413,508,969 4 13 508 969

Revenue Fire Branch.....1,541,377 1 541 377  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branch.....1,276,611 1 276 611

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are used from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**CASILL & COKE**  
IMPORTERS

**LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS**

AGENTS FOR  
**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co**  
OF BOSTON.

**Etna Fire Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).



